

INTERNATIONAL

DOAT'S WEATHER FORECAST — TUESDAY
Temp. 70° (54-88). Tomorrow variable
Temp. 72° (54-88). Yesterday's Temp. 74° (57-90)
TODAY: Rainy. Temp. 70° (54-88). Tomorrow
variable. Yesterdays temp. 70° (54-88).
TOMORROW: Cloudy. Temp. 71° (54-88).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 70° (54-88).
TODAY: Partly cloudy. Temp. 70° (54-88).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMING PAGE

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,566

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1974

Established 1887



Associated Press
STREET PATROL—Truncheon-wielding Israeli police and armed troops patrol streets in East Jerusalem yesterday after violent pro-Palestinian demonstrations got out of hand, leaving many injured and some 150 arrested. A pro-PLO slogan is visible on wall.

Israelis Shell Camp in Lebanon

Arab Protests Spread on West Bank

TEL AVIV, Nov. 18 (AP)—As demonstrations spread today in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and military activity continued, Israeli gunboats shelled the coast of Lebanon after two terroristic allegedly swam across the border for a terrorist raid. Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, the Israeli armed forces' chief of staff, announced on the state radio that troops would stay on alert until Syria agreed to renew the mandate of the UN Disengagement Force on the Golan Heights, where a war scare flared this past weekend.

The mandate expires at the end of the month. Gen. Gur warned at the rest of November would be a nervous time for the Middle East.

Terrorist Departure Base

The Israeli gunboats shelled at the military command here that a terrorist departure base for the Al Rashidiyah refugee camp, the home of thousands of Palestinians.

The command said the gunboats scored "good hits" and remained safely. It denied reports on Lebanon that the vessels were driven off by gunfire.

Later, the Israeli command announced that terrorists from the camp, 12 miles north of the border, had swum to the Israeli east yesterday with weapons, grenades and explosives on floats, aiming to raid crowded places in large cities. Israeli troops fought the men on the shore, killing one in a gun battle and capturing the other, a communiqué said.

(Associated Press)

Israeli boats were firing flares over several areas of south Lebanon tonight, according to residents of the area. Reuters reported.

Protest in Jerusalem

Inside Israeli-held Arab territory, where there were riots and demonstrations over the weekend, the protests spread to Jerusalem, Bethlehem and other towns.

More than 200 Arab high school students and refugees shouted anti-Israeli slogans and stoned passing cars in the Jerusalem suburbs of Kalandia until military police chased them back inside their UN-sponsored school.

Minor skirmishes also erupted in the Arab-populated Old City, as then 24 hours after a bomb placed in Jewish Jerusalem and its defused two other explosive devices. Demonstrations marched through the Arab quarter, shouting for merchants to close their shops. Some threw stones and more than 60 were taken into custody. Disputes also broke out.



DPA
Giacomo Manzu in Rome yesterday.

between Arab and Jewish bus drivers. Troops and police patrolled Arab Jerusalem to restore order, but many Arab shops stayed closed.

Police broke up a demonstration by Bethlehem high-school students after youths from surrounding villages joined their protest march.

Protests broke out in Ramallah and two other towns. Israeli troops took up positions in Ramallah, where bazaar stalls had been piled across some streets and shopkeepers closed their shutters.

The weekend of riots and demonstrations on the Jordanian West Bank constituted the worst civil disturbance there in four years. Unrest on the West Bank has mounted steadily since an Arab summit conference appointed the Palestine Liberation Organization to represent Arabs living under Israeli occupation.

Link to Recession Seen

Rise of Kidnapping Industry Puzzles, Frightens Italians

By William Tuchy

ROME, Nov. 18.—The most successful—and fearsome—business in Italy during the current economic recession is one that has come to be called "the kidnapping industry."

A wave of abductions has shaken the country, puzzled the police and seems calculated to pour more millions of dollars of ransom money into the hands of kidnappers.

The latest abduction took place in Bologna Saturday night when 22-year-old Francesco Segafredo, son of an industrialist, was taken from his car by armed men.

A caller later telephoned the

police to demand a ransom of two billion lire (about \$3 million).

Then today, kidnappers made an unsuccessful attempt near Rome to grab the two children of sculptor Giacomo Manzu, 12-year-old Giulia and her 10-year-old brother, Miletto, managed to escape.

The Segafredo kidnapping was the fifth in five days and the 37th of the year—the worst year for kidnappings in the annals of Italian crime. Ten of the victims are still being held. The victim held the longest by kidnappers is Giovanni Catta, 16, a San-dinian industrialist's son who was seized last March.

In the Milan area alone, ransom paid this year have totaled about \$124 million.

Public outrage has been mounting to the point where even Pope Paul VI felt compelled yesterday to denounce the kidnappers referring to ransom payments as "cursed money."

In the kidnap attempt today on the Manzu children, a family driver was shot and seriously wounded—attesting to the increasing violence accompanying such crimes in Italy.

The police often are stymied in their efforts to curb the kidnapping wave. Most of the cases have gone unsolved; in others, suspected kidnappers have been released on bail.

The police complain that Italian criminal laws are so permissive, and convictions so difficult to obtain, that crimes of all types are on the increase because of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

1 Still Held

The Segafredo kidnapping was the fifth in five days and the 37th of the year—the worst year for kidnappings in the annals of Italian crime. Ten of the victims are still being held. The victim held the longest by kidnappers is Giovanni Catta, 16, a San-dinian industrialist's son who was seized last March.

In the kidnap attempt today on the Manzu children, a family driver was shot and seriously wounded—attesting to the increasing violence accompanying such crimes in Italy.

The police often are stymied in their efforts to curb the kidnapping wave. Most of the cases have gone unsolved; in others, suspected kidnappers have been released on bail.

The police complain that Italian criminal laws are so permissive, and convictions so difficult to obtain, that crimes of all types are on the increase because of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Another surprise was the poor performance of the National Democrats, a rightist party favoring the return of King Constantine, now living in exile. With only 11 per cent of the vote, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

1 Still Held

The latest abduction took place in Bologna Saturday night when 22-year-old Francesco Segafredo, son of an industrialist, was taken from his car by armed men.

A caller later telephoned the

police to demand a ransom of two billion lire (about \$3 million).

Then today, kidnappers made

an unsuccessful attempt near

Rome to grab the two children

of sculptor Giacomo Manzu,

12-year-old Giulia and her 10-

year-old brother, Miletto, managed

to escape.

The Segafredo kidnapping was

the fifth in five days and the

37th of the year—the worst year

for kidnappings in the annals

of Italian crime. Ten of the

victims are still being held.

The victim held the longest by

kidnappers is Giovanni Catta,

16, a San-dinian industrialist's

son who was seized last March.

In the kidnap attempt today

on the Manzu children, a family

driver was shot and seriously

wounded—attesting to the

increasing violence accompanying

such crimes in Italy.

The police often are stymied

in their efforts to curb the

kidnapping wave. Most of the

cases have gone unsolved; in

others, suspected kidnappers

have been released on bail.

The police complain that

Italian criminal laws are so

permissive, and convictions so

difficult to obtain, that crimes of

all types are on the increase because of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

1 Still Held

The latest abduction took place

in Bologna Saturday night when

22-year-old Francesco Segafredo,

son of an industrialist, was taken

from his car by armed men.

A caller later telephoned the

police to demand a ransom of

two billion lire (about \$3 million).

Then today, kidnappers made

an unsuccessful attempt near

Rome to grab the two children

of sculptor Giacomo Manzu,

12-year-old Giulia and her 10-

year-old brother, Miletto, managed

to escape.

The Segafredo kidnapping was

the fifth in five days and the

37th of the year—the worst year

for kidnappings in the annals

of Italian crime. Ten of the

victims are still being held.

The victim held the longest by

kidnappers is Giovanni Catta,

16, a San-dinian industrialist's

son who was seized last March.

In the kidnap attempt today

on the Manzu children, a family

driver was shot and seriously

wounded—attesting to the

increasing violence accompanying

such crimes in Italy.

The police often are stymied

in their efforts to curb the

kidnapping wave. Most of the

cases have gone unsolved; in

others, suspected kidnappers

have been released on bail.

The police complain that

Italian criminal laws are so

permissive, and convictions so

difficult to obtain, that crimes of

all types are on the increase because of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

1 Still Held

The latest abduction took place

in Bologna Saturday night when

22-year-old Francesco Segafredo,

son of an industrialist, was taken

from his car by armed men.

A caller later telephoned the

police to demand a ransom of

two billion lire (about \$3 million).

Then today, kidnappers made

an unsuccessful attempt near

Rome to grab the two children

of sculptor Giacomo Manzu,

12-year-old Giulia and her 10-

year-old brother, Miletto, managed

to escape.

The Segafredo kidnapping was

the fifth in five days and the

37th of the year—the worst year

for kidnappings in the annals

of Italian crime. Ten of the

victims are still being held.

The victim held the longest by

kidnappers is Giovanni Catta,

16, a San-dinian industrialist's

son who was seized last March.

In the kidnap attempt today

on the Manzu children, a family

driver was shot and seriously

Where next?

CGNInter-Continental Cologne
2 (0221) 2651**DUS**Inter-Continental Düsseldorf
2 (0211) 434348**FRA**Frankfurt Intercontinental
2 (0611) 230561**HAJ**Inter-Continental Hannover
2 (0511) 16911**HAM**Inter-Continental Hamburg
2 (040) 441081**LON**Inter-Continental London
2 (01) 409 3131 Open 1975**AMM**Jordan Inter-Continental
2 41361**BEY**Phoenicia Inter-Continental
2 369100**DXB**Inter-Continental Dubai
Open March 1975**JRS**Inter-Continental Jerusalem
2 282551 to 282557**MCT**Inter-Continental Oman
Open early 1976**QCA**Mecca Inter-Continental
Open June 1975**RUH**Riyadh Inter-Continental
2 34500 Open 1975**THR**Inter-Continental Tehran
2 635021/9 & 636021/9**PLUS**A dozen other hotels
throughout Europe and
50 major cities
all over the world.
If you're going to any one of
these cities today, or anytime,
you can count on a good
night's sleep.
Isn't that a comfort?**INTERCONTINENTAL HOTELS**Inter-
Continental
Hotels
For reservations anywhere,
call 5117627 in Brussels,
230561 in Frankfurt,
4917181/6 in London,
2254300 in Paris.

Where else?

Scandal That Forced His Resignation**Panel Probe Clears Brandt Of Blame in Guillaume Affair**

BONN, Nov. 18 (AP).—Former Chancellor Willy Brandt was cleared today of any direct blame for the spy scandal that prompted his resignation last May.

But a report by an independent investigating commission criticized Horst Ehmke, Mr. Brandt's former chief of staff, and West Germany's security services for giving "speed precedence over caution" in granting secret clearance to Günter Guillaume.

Guillaume, Mr. Brandt's aide for political affairs, was arrested last April and admitted being an East German spy. Mr. Brandt resigned two weeks later, taking full personal and political responsibility for the scandal.

The commission, headed by

Prof. Theodor Eschenburg, proposed in its 150-page report a thorough reform of the security services, including the appointment of an aide attached to the chancellor to direct the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) and to coordinate Bonn's counterespionage activities.

Lack of Coordination

The report cited a lack of coordination within and between the security agencies as a chief contributing factor that enabled Guillaume to pass security checks although there were scattered official reports that three suspicion of him. One report preceded Guillaume's 1956 "defection" from East Germany.

Up to now, the Federal Intelligence Service has been controlled by the chancellor's chief of staff, while the Internal Security Agency, formally called the Office for the Protection of the Constitution, has been directed by the Interior Ministry. Military intelligence comes under the Defense Ministry and each of West Germany's 10 states has its own counter-subversion agency.

To bring the intelligence service under closer government supervision, the commission recommended that it be moved from the Interior Ministry and each of West Germany's 10 states has its own counter-subversion agency.

The President summoned Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., to a meeting with the deputy speaker of the People's Assembly (parliament), and the senator traveled by car the 20 miles to the Nile delta bar-

rage.

Newsmen were not allowed inside the grounds, which lie on an island across four bridges.

Mr. Kennedy said after his arrival from Jordan that he had come to Cairo to seek ways in which the United States and Egypt could cooperate to provide opportunities for peace and for American aid to the Egyptians.

5 Killings Laid To Greek Cypriot

NICOSIA, Nov. 18 (AP).—Rauf Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, accused a Greek Cypriot today of slaying three Turkish-Cypriot women and two children earlier this month.

A Cyprus government statement issued after Mr. Denktash spoke to newsmen said Ioannis Androniou Vouniotis "has been detained in custody in connection with this crime" and will appear in court for a preliminary hearing Friday.

The statement said the bodies of the five Turkish Cypriots were discovered "in a remote area, bearing wounds apparently caused by bullets." Mr. Denktash said the killings took place Nov. 12.

CENTO Sea Games

KARACHI, Nov. 18 (AP).—The annual Midlink naval and air exercises of the Central Treaty Organization begin tomorrow in the Arabian Sea off this Pakistani city. All five CENTO nations—Pakistan, India, Turkey, United States and United Kingdom—are taking part, with 48 ships making it the biggest such exercise since 1965.

The coalition will have 275 seats



HOT ENOUGH FOR YOU?—While most Europeans are suffering through chilly, rainy weather, Romans enjoy ices during a heat wave of 71 degrees Fahrenheit.

Italy Christian Democrats Forge Coalition

ROME, Nov. 18 (AP).—The Christian Democrat party announced today it had agreed to form a minority government with the small Republican group to lead Italy out of a 47-day-old political vacuum.

The announcement was made as the Communist party made strong gains in early results of municipal elections. The Communists' success hit heavily into the Christian Democrat vote.

In a statement after a meeting of the Christian Democrat direc-

torate, secretary Amintore Fanfani said a two-party minority government, a solution proposed by Premier-designate Aldo Moro after talks with all parties, was the "best solution possible to Italy's crisis."

He said, "It offers guarantees of governmental stability and avoids the danger of early elections."

"It will not widen the current rift between the Socialists and the Christian Democrats," he said.

The chancellery, the commission said, appeared to have put the Internal Security Agency under pressure to expedite Guillaume's clearance.

There are few direct references in the report to "the federal chancellor," meaning Mr. Brandt, and when he is mentioned, it is without censure.

Parliamentary Seats

The coalition will have 275 seats in the 616-seat Chamber of Deputies and 142 seats in the 398-seat Senate. It has been assured, however, of the support of the Socialist party. This makes an unofficial total of 336 seats in the

Chamber and 178 seats in the Senate, enough for control of both houses.

The four-party center-left coali-

tion collapsed Oct. 3 amid the nation's worst economic crisis since World War II.

As first Mr. Fanfani and then

Mr. Moro fought to compose a

new government, inflation soared

to 24.6 per cent annually, unemploy-
ment hit a record 1.1 million—
5 per cent of the labor force—and

social unrest reached a new peak with the arrest of the former head of the secret service on charges of organizing rightist

conspiracy.

A total of 1.4 million voters

went to the polls in scattered

towns all over Italy yesterday and

today to elect new municipal

councils. Less than 5 per cent

of the electorate was involved but politicians studied the returns for fresh

The Christian Democrats lost

ground to the left in areas where

their predominance had been un-
challenged for decades.

Final results for Trento, a city

of 80,000 in the northeast, showed

the Communists had doubled

their votes and municipal council

seats. The Christian Democrats lost

their majority in the city for the first time since

the end of Fascism.

The Italian Social Movement,

the Neo-Fascist party, won two

seats.

In Bolzano, the capital of the

German-speaking Alto Adige re-
gion near the Austrian border,

the Christian Democrats retained

their 12 seats but fell from

29.3 per cent in 1969 to 24 per

cent.

The Communists doubled their

seats from four to eight and the

rightist party retained its three

seats. One-fourth of the votes

went to German-language parties

with the biggest, the South Tyrol

People's party, getting 26.6 per

cent and 10 seats.

Supplied by Taiwan

The existence of Document 21

was known at the time, but the

detailed assessment it contained

became available only this past

Saturday, when local Chinese

language newspaper, the Hong

Kong Times, published excerpts

made available by the Central

News Agency in Taiwan. Diplomatic

analysts here said the material

appeared to be genuine.

It said that coal production in

the first five months of the year

had fallen by 835 million tons,

which is about a week's worth of

China's annual production. Mines in Shantung, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Honan and Hope provinces

were said to have been most

severely.

Four major rail lines, includ-

ing the Peking-to-Canton trunk

line, were said to be tied up by

congestion, and this was said to

be "seriously affecting transport in

the whole nation."

But it was the struggles within

the factories that were most dis-
turbing. The installation in which

the disruption had been most

severe, according to the document,

included iron and steel plants in

the cities of Wuhan, Taiyuan and

Fuzhou. It's a very machine-tool

plants in Wuhan and Taiyuan

and an armaments factory in

Chengdu.

Some factory managers, the

document said, had been so in-

timidated by the prospect of fac-

tions criticising that they had

simply stopped showing up for

work.

Cadres Warned

The leading cadres who left

their posts without permission

must return to work within two

weeks after this notice is re-
ported to them," the document said.

"If they do not do so, their salary

will be suspended. If after that

they still do not return, they may be severely disciplined by the

masses or dismissed."

In some enterprises, the docu-

ment charged, officials had pro-

tection.

News Analysis

Rockefeller Confronts Issue Of Danger of Great Wealth

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Nelson Rockefeller confronted directly last week the underlying issue that has stalled and perhaps imperiled his confirmation as the next vice-president of the United States.

The central question, he told the Senate Rules Committee at the resumption of confirmation hearings, is "whether it is dangerous, too dangerous, to have a person of great personal wealth—especially in the line of succession—to the power of the presidency."

Mr. Rockefeller offered assurance that, in his case, there would be no risk. All politicians must "rise above the limitations of their private backgrounds," he said, and where others have sought poverty he has, as governor of New York, surrounded privilege.

Uncertainty Prevailed

But some in the Senate and those who must vote on Mr. Rockefeller's nomination are pressing uncertainty whether he, as governor, had perceived inherent risks in what Sen. Edward Banion, D-Nev., called "the wedging of great economic and political power." Mr. Rockefeller's decision to confront the issue was itself a measure of the

Rockefeller's Munificence Is Defended

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—William Roman told Congress today there was "nothing sinister" involved in \$550,000 in gifts to him from Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller.

"There is nothing in my relationship with Nelson Rockefeller for which I need apologize," said Mr. Roman, who has been a close personal aide and adviser to the former New York governor for more than 18 years.

Mr. Roman told the Senate Rules Committee that he could not have been influenced by the gifts, most of them in the form of forgiven loans, because he never held a job in which he could enhance the interests of the Rockefeller family.

In particular, Mr. Roman denied any wrongdoing by either himself or Mr. Rockefeller in the transfer of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority to the new Metropolitan Transportation Authority, which is responsible for running all mass transit in the New York City area.

Opportunity Seen

Allegations have been made that Mr. Roman played an important role in negotiations that created the authority and may have had the opportunity to favor the interests of the Chase Manhattan Bank, which is headed by Mr. Rockefeller's brother, David.

The bank represented the bondholders of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority and at one point had sued to prevent the transfer of the authority's surplus fund to subsidize the running of the subways.

The suit eventually was settled and the new authority, headed by Mr. Roman, was created.

Mr. Rockefeller lent Mr. Roman \$10,000 in a series of six installments beginning in 1968.

Last May, just before Mr. Roman became the \$100,000-a-year senior adviser in the office of the Rockefeller family, Mr. Rockefeller forgave the loans and gave him an additional \$40,000.

Mr. Roman testified that the loans and gifts were made to help him provide for his family's future and for his own retirement.

Calley Case Ruled Moot in Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—Saying the issue is now moot, the Supreme Court today dismissed former 1st Lt. William Calley's undated request to be freed from military confinement while his case is being appealed.

The court said that there no longer is any issue to be decided since Calley has been released in jail by the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans and the Army has granted him parole effective tomorrow.

U.S. Airport on Horns of Dilemma: Whether to Kill Dangerous Deer

ROMULUS, Mich., Nov. 18 (AP).—Detroit Metropolitan Airport authorities say deer that bound across the airport's runway should be killed. They say a herd of up to 60 deer endangers airport traffic.

The latest episode in the problem occurred Friday while Mayor Terry Trout of Romulus was away deer hunting. Acting Mayor Beverly McAnally refused to issue a permit to airport security guards to shoot the deer.

Mrs. McAnally told the guards to return Nov. 26 and repeat their request before the City Council. Romulus is a suburb of Detroit and the site of the airport.

"Since they've been aware of the problem for two years, I couldn't see the big rush to shoot the deer," Mrs. McAnally said.

Plans to kill the deer have caused a mild uproar in the area.

Petitions protesting any killing and pledging money to capture the deer were circulated in nearby Dearborn Heights by 2,000 high school students.

The head of the Michigan Humane Society said he has lined up veterinarians who would tranquilize the deer so they could be placed in crates for shipment.

Grosse Pointe residents and students volunteered donations to cover the cost of capturing the herd. A youngster volunteered to give his 50-cent weekly allowance to help save the deer.

extent to which these concerns are being raised.

Eight weeks ago, at the outset of the Senate hearings, Mr. Rockefeller declared that it was "a myth or misconception" that his family's vast fortunes in industry, banks and oil corporations created power.

Since then, though, there have been disclosures of Mr. Rockefeller's use of personal funds to assist political associates and wider and broader disregard of the "myth." He declared, "Wealth is not everywhere a potential source of power." It is, he said, "the nature of things" that "wealth, without always giving you influence."

Mr. Rockefeller expressed concern that the American system "nearly always blunted such an edge," taming private power and moderating it into public authority, because political power was ultimately derived "only from the free gift of the people when they vote for you."

As those in Congress who are troubled by the nomination have noted, however, neither Mr. Rockefeller nor President Ford, who nominated him, was chosen by the American electorate. Moreover, the microscopic examination of Mr. Rockefeller's background by platoons of economists and agents of the FBI raised questions about how well the "taming" process worked in the four terms Mr. Rockefeller was in public office in Albany.

2 Basic Questions

The two most basic questions, explored by the Senate panel last week and certain to be examined at length when Mr. Rockefeller appears before the House Judiciary Committee this week, centered on the nominee's involvement in the publication of a campaign biography of his 1970 opponent for governor and his distribution of \$2 million in gifts and low-interest or no-interest loans to individuals who were his subordinates in state government.

Mr. Rockefeller acknowledged that he had involved his brother Lawrence in the financing of a book uncomplimentary to Arthur Goldberg, his unsuccessful 1970 Democratic rival for governor.

He also urged prompt passage of the \$1.5-billion foreign aid authorization bill, which he said presents a sincere effort to reflect the realities of today's world." He said that the United States "owes it to itself as well as to others to provide military and economic assistance which may mean the difference between stability and instability in a global or regional context."

Despite the President's urgent exhortation, Senators Scott and Mansfield said that Congress may lack time in the remaining five weeks of scheduled session to do more than approve five remaining appropriations bills and act—at least in the Senate—on Mr. Rockefeller's nomination.

Other potential investors in the book, he said, would not have advanced funds for the project had they known that his family was prepared to underwrite it.

However, palatable Mr. Rockefeller's explanation—he said several times that it was accurate, no matter how "strange" it sounded—he armed his congressional critics with a case study of the case with which Mr. Rockefeller could generate a large amount of private money for a project he described later as "ill-considered."

Mr. Rockefeller described the gifts and loans to aides as another illustration of his family's sense of responsibility toward those less fortunate. An individual with a crate of apples would surely share them, he said, and he asked the senators if they wouldn't help an aide in need of a \$10 loan.

In Mr. Rockefeller's case, however, the largest totaled about \$3 million.

Support By Byrd

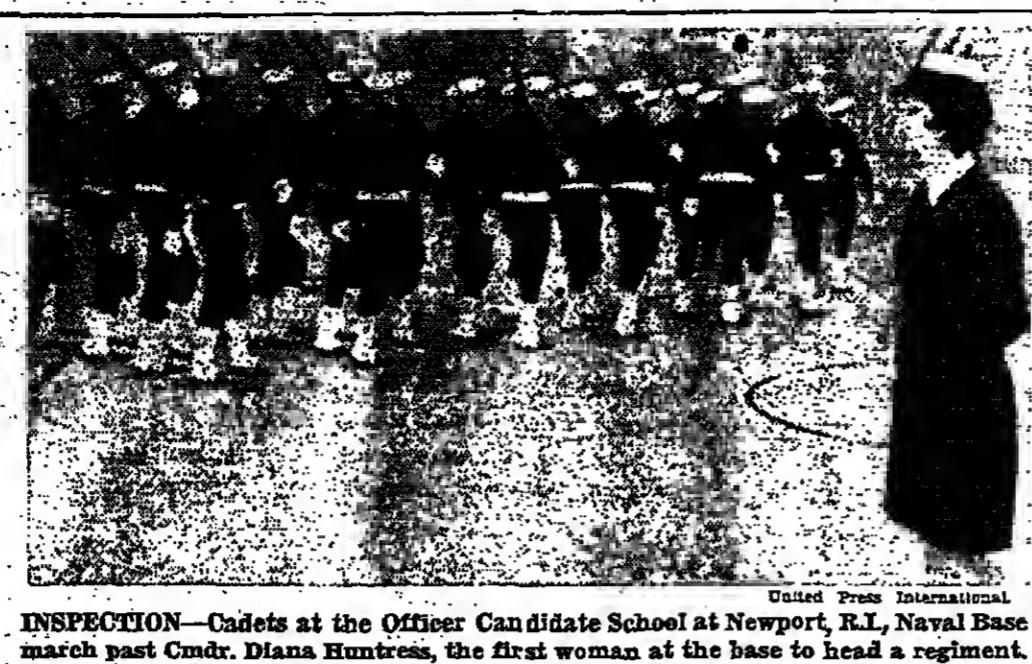
CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 18 (AP).—Senate Majority Whip Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., said yesterday that the Senate will probably confirm Mr. Rockefeller if there are no unexpected developments.

Sen. Byrd said that when President Ford asked him for vice-presidential suggestions in August, he named Mr. Rockefeller "because of his experience in governing and his ability."

"I still consider it my duty to ask questions I think should be answered," said Sen. Byrd, who has clashed with Mr. Rockefeller on several points during the hearings.

"Even though I would not give him a perfect score of 100, my intention now is to vote for him, although that is not a commitment," he added.

He said action on the nomination is likely to come either a few days before or after Thanksgiving, Nov. 28.



INSPECTION—Cadets at the Officer Candidate School at Newport, R.I. Naval Base march past Cmdr. Diana Huntress, the first woman at the base to head a regiment.

Ford Sends Congress List of Urgent Bills

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (CET).

President Ford gave the final post-election session of Congress today a lengthy list of unfinished legislative business and urged "a moratorium on partisanship" to accomplish it quickly.

But Senate leaders Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., and Hugh Scott, R-Pa., indicated that the lawmakers would enact few of the measures which Mr. Ford asked for in the final weeks before the new 93d Congress convenes Jan. 3.

Among the dozens of measures Mr. Ford listed in a message sent to Congress during his first day in Japan are confirmation of Nelson Rockefeller as vice-president, a 5-percent income tax surcharge, the Trade Reform Act and emergency aid for the unemployed.

The President warned that he might veto as inflationary a bill increasing benefits for Vietnam veterans if it is passed to its present form.

He also urged prompt passage of the \$1.5-billion foreign aid authorization bill, which he said

presents a sincere effort to reflect the realities of today's world." He said that the United States "owes it to itself as well as to others to provide military and economic assistance which may mean the difference between stability and instability in a global or regional context."

Despite the President's urgent exhortation, Senators Scott and Mansfield said that Congress may lack time in the remaining five weeks of scheduled session to do more than approve five remaining appropriations bills and act—at least in the Senate—on Mr. Rockefeller's nomination.

Sen. Mansfield, the majority leader, told reporters that there was a "possibility" that Congress still can pass a trade bill if the Senate Finance Committee soon can question Secretary of State Henry Kissinger about it. But he said he doubted that "there is any chance" Congress will approve Mr. Ford's 5-percent tax surcharge proposal.

The President said that action on the trade reform measure is urgently needed to avoid the "unacceptable alternative of economic warfare from which no winners would emerge."

The President said that action on the trade reform measure is urgently needed to avoid the "unacceptable alternative of economic warfare from which no winners would emerge."

Many of the most influential economic policy makers in the House and Senate are members of the council. So, too, are powerful state and city executives, including New York Mayor Abraham Beame.

THE CIO Consulted

The program was informally cleared by the Democratic leadership of both houses, according to a member of the council. Perhaps more important, it was worked out in consultation with the AFL-CIO, he said.

A recent attack on the Democrats in Congress by George Meany, president of the union federation, indicated a potential conflict between the party and organized labor over economic policy. The committee's proposed program is an indication that the conflict can be avoided, the council official said.

On the key issue of wage and price controls, the Democrats' paper asserted: "The Republican administration's failure to apply them equitably in 1971-72 makes it difficult to recommend them now."

However, it adds that "extraordinary increases" in food and fuel costs may be starting another price-war spiral.

"If so, and if the anti-inflationary steps outlined above are not sufficient to control this spiral, then we would support an across-the-board system of economic controls, including prices, wages, executive compensation, profits and rents," it said. "We would also support creation of whatever governmental monitoring systems are necessary to insure the equitable application of these controls. We do not propose recreation of a system that discriminates against salaried and hourly workers."

U.S. Steel cut back its raw-steel production by 25 per cent last week and reduced its hot-metal production by 30 per cent, banking 17 blast furnaces.

The company is doing everything possible to maintain maximum operations with the limited coal inventory available in order to maintain maximum employment," it said.

U.S. Steel cut back its raw-

steel production by 25 per cent last week and reduced its hot-

metal production by 30 per cent,

banking 17 blast furnaces.

The company is doing every-

thing possible to maintain max-

imum operations with the limi-

ted coal inventory available in

order to maintain maximum em-

ployment," it said.

After a recount by hand of

50,000 computer-tallied bal-

ots, the state elections director re-

leased the unofficial totals which

showed 45,322 for Mr. Hammond

and 45,825 for Gov. Egan.

The State Elections Canvas

Board met today to begin calcu-

lating the number of votes cast in

the precincts. If the votes cast in

a precinct exceed the number of

registered voters, the precinct

will be recounted.

After a recount by hand of

50,000 computer-tallied bal-

ots, the state elections director re-

leased the unofficial totals which

showed 45,322 for Mr. Hammond

and 45,825 for Gov. Egan.

The State Elections Canvas

Board met today to begin calcu-

lating the number of votes cast in

the precincts. If the votes cast in

a precinct exceed the number of

registered voters, the precinct

will be recounted.

After a recount by hand of

50,000 computer-tallied bal-

ots, the state elections director re-

leased the unofficial totals which

showed 45,322 for Mr. Hammond

and 45,825 for Gov. Egan.

The State Elections Canvas

Board met today to begin calcu-

lating the number of votes cast in

the precincts. If the votes cast in

a precinct exceed the number of

registered voters, the precinct

will be recounted.

After a recount by hand of

50,000 computer-tallied bal-

ots, the state elections director re-

leased the unofficial totals which

showed 45,322 for Mr. Hammond

and 45,825 for Gov. Egan.

The State Elections Canvas

Board met today to begin calcu-

lating the number of votes cast in

the precincts. If the votes cast in

Before Burglar Pleaded Guilty

Tape Shows Nixon Meant to Pardon Hunt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—Former President Richard Nixon planned to grant executive clemency to Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt Jr., even before Hunt pleaded guilty to his part in the original Watergate break-in, according to a White House tape made public for the first time today at the Watergate cover-up trial.

On Jan. 8, 1973, the day the original Watergate trial began, Mr. Nixon said he wanted a public campaign to insure acceptance of clemency for retired CIA agent Hunt.

"We'll build; we'll build that son-of-a-bitch up like nobody's business," Mr. Nixon said in a White House meeting with former presidential aide Charles Colson.

Noting that conservative newspaper columnist William Buckley served under Hunt in the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. Nixon said:

"Well have Buckley write a column and say, you know, that he [Hunt] should have clemency... if you've given 18 years of service."

Three days later Hunt pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy, wiretapping and burglary.

Mr. Nixon has said repeatedly in public statements that clemency for the original defendants was never given his approval.

The tape indicates Colson and the former president knew in advance that Hunt planned to plead guilty. By indirect reference, Colson also told Mr. Nixon that Watergate burglars Gordon Liddy and Bernard Barker were planning to plead not guilty.

The tape is the first of 19 that Watergate prosecutors plan to play for the jury in the closing days of presenting their case against the five Watergate defendants.

U.S. District Judge John Sirica has told the jury in the cover-up case that he hopes it will be able to bring in a verdict before Christmas.

Earlier today Judge Sirica ordered a special hearing to clear up how a crucial memo written by Hunt came to show up at the trial.

Judge Sirica said Watergate prosecutors should call William Bittman, a former Hunt lawyer, who once denied knowledge of the memo before a federal grand jury and then turned it over a year later to the prosecution. A half-hour after Judge Sirica

ordered the hearing, associate special prosecutor James Neal said he had arranged for lawyers from Mr. Bittman's former law firm to testify tomorrow afternoon. The hearing will continue Wednesday afternoon with the jury out of the courtroom.

In the memo, Hunt said the original Watergate defendants were expecting pardons and large cash payments only two months before they stood trial in January, 1973, for the original break-in.

Mr. Neal said Mr. Bittman turned over the memo only after members of Hogan and Hartson acknowledged having seen it long before the cover-up trial began.

The attorney for Kenneth Parkinson, the defendant most directly affected by the memo's existence, has called the revelation "cover-up within a cover-up."

Judge Sirica said he would call Mr. Bittman as a court witness, meaning neither prosecution nor defense must vouch for his credibility.

But Judge Sirica cautioned: "I'm not saying Mr. Bittman will testify. I'm not saying if he testifies he won't testify truthfully."

But, said the judge, "I want to know the circumstances. We want to get the truth of this out. I think the public is entitled."

Mr. Neal said he probably would call Mr. Bittman and other witnesses who knew about the memo on Wednesday. Judge Sirica would then decide how or if he will admit the memo as evidence.

As the prosecution began the final week of its case, Mr. Neal referred to the jury testimony of defendant John Mitchell before Watergate grand juries which Mr. Nixon said contradicted what Mr. Mitchell told the Senate Watergate committee several months later.

Prosecution to Rest

Prosecution lawyers, seven weeks and 24 witnesses after the trial began, announced Friday that they will rest their case sometime this week, probably Wednesday or Thursday.

Then it will be the turn of the five defendants—the former Attorney General, Mr. Mitchell; former White House aides H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman and two aides of Richard Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign, Robert Mardian and Mr. Parkinson—to present their defense.

"It looks like we've got a chance, a good chance, of finishing this case before the [Christmas] holidays," Judge Sirica told the jury at the end of the week.

Earlier today, Judge Sirica ordered a special hearing to clear up how a crucial memo written by Hunt came to show up at the trial.

Judge Sirica said Watergate prosecutors should call William Bittman, a former Hunt lawyer, who once denied knowledge of the memo before a federal grand jury and then turned it over a year later to the prosecution. A half-hour after Judge Sirica

GASTON DE LAGRANGE COGNAC

FINE CHAMPAGNE V.S.O.P.

toute la tradition française de l'hospitalité

8 Convenient Holiday Inns in France.

Avignon, Lille-Lesquin, Tignes-Val D'Isère, Monte Carlo, Toulouse, Lille-Marcq, Lyon. Opening soon: Strasbourg. Over 50 European Holiday Inns in all.

PUBLICIS PARIS



Italian Line

Next Sailing from Genoa to New-York
s.s. LEONARDO DA VINCI 14.12.74

Book Now!

See your Travel Agent or ITALIAN LINE

Phones: Paris 073.40.85 Cannes 39.09.46

Nice 85.52.77 Marseille 90.91.15

DEATH NOTICE

THE DEATH OCCURRED in Paris recently of the death of the President of Ireland.

MR. ERNESTINE CHILDERS,
on 13th November, 1974, a regular
and well-known member of the Embassy, 2 Rue
Rude, Paris, died on 18 and 20 November
from 10-12 and 3-5.

Born in Cowes, England, he graduated from the Charter School in England in 1911 and worked briefly for his father's ship-making firm on the Isle of Wight before coming to the United States to work for the American branch of the Ratsey and Lephay.

Ernest A. Ratsey
SOUTHPORT, Conn., N.Y.—Internationally known yachtman Ernest A. Ratsey, a three-time winner of the Island Race, died Saturday.

Mr. Ratsey won many in the Star class, including Baccardi Cup and events the Larchmont (N.Y.)

Born in Cowes, England, he graduated from the Charter School in England in 1911 and worked briefly for his father's ship-making firm on the Isle of Wight before coming to the United States to work for the American branch of the Ratsey and Lephay.

Felt Denies He Was 'Deep Throat'

Former No. 2 Official of FBI Probed Over Leaks to Press

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—For several months, the FBI has been investigating Mark Felt, the former No. 2 man in the agency, who had been considered a leading candidate to succeed the late J. Edgar Hoover as director.

The investigation centers on whether Mr. Felt provided Watergate-related information and documents to New York Times reporter John Crewdson.

An investigation by the FBI of one of its former leaders is highly unusual, and this one on Mr. Felt, a 31-year FBI veteran who now lectures and does criminal-justice consulting, sheds light on the power struggle that ensued in the agency in the months following Mr. Hoover's death in May, 1972.

Mr. Felt, 61, is the only principal in the investigation willing to speak openly about the case. Denouncing the investigation as "ridiculous" and "astounding," he denied giving documents to Mr. Crewdson and said he never met the reporter face to face.

Conversed by Phone

But Mr. Felt admitted having a long-distance telephone conversation with Mr. Crewdson in May, 1973, which, he conceded, may have confirmed information the reporter had on the FBI's wiretapping of government officials and newsmen. But Mr. Felt claimed that Mr. Crewdson already had this from another source.

Mr. Felt said his only purpose in talking to Mr. Crewdson was to "straighten him out on one point he had that made J. Edgar Hoover look bad."

Mr. Crewdson declines to discuss.

Mr. Felt, whose ambition to head the FBI won him several enemies among the bureau's hierarchy, is a man whose name has popped up throughout the Watergate scandal. As No. 2 man in the bureau, he was discussed on the White House tapes by former President Richard Nixon and then presidential counsel John Dean Sr.

His name figured in the cover-up trial last Monday. Former FBI director Patrick Gray, testifying as a prosecution witness, was asked if he was aware that Mr. Felt was suspected of leaking Watergate material in June, 1972, the month of the break-in.

"Not at that time," Mr. Gray replied. "But at a later point,

© Los Angeles Times.

Teams of bomb experts called out to check the 1 but in each instance found ages filled only with stone other nonexplosive material.

The Ulster Volunteer Force launched the hoax bombs across the city protest against conditions in

Protestant extremists place

in Belfast, Nov. 18 (UPI). Protestant extremists placed 2 fake bombs across the city protest against conditions in

Police, police said.

The detection center, houses several hundred sus

Protestant and Roman Catholic

men, the scene of several major riots in

weeks. In one riot, fire

major damage to the facility

The prisoners have comp

of poor-quality food and living conditions.

In other developments, gu

in a passing car last night

chained-gunned a group of

extremists walking home fr

church service in West Belfast

killing a 20-year-old man

critically injuring a 13-yr

boy. The teen-ager's fathe

was walking beside him, he

was hospitalized for shock.

Five gunmen opened a b

Belfast's Crumlin Road ar

day and shot in the back

tower who put up a fight,

said.

Nathaniel Wal

Proximity Fus

Inventor, Dies

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Nathaniel Brackell Wales, physicist and inventor who ed early patents on refrigerators, automatic machines, vacuum cleaners, other appliances, died Fri

his home here.

Mr. Wales was credited

having invented the Kelvin

century British physicist.

He was a descenda

Nathaniel Wales, who ca

came from Isle, England, and

Braine, Mass., who received a land grant

that of John Adams.

Mr. Wales graduated

Harvard University in 18

then devoted himself to sc

invention and development.

In World War I, shocked

casualties of American in

men laying barbed wire in

open-trench warfare, he

fabricated a shell capable of

500 yards of barbed wire.

In World War II he v

army specialist in tank ordnance with the rank of

He worked with his son, Nathaniel Wales Jr., also

ventured to develop and per

proximity detonator for

and artillery shells.

Ernest A. Ratsey

SOUTHPOR, Conn., N.Y.—Internationally known

yachtman Ernest A. Ratsey

a three-time winner of the

Island Race, died Saturday.

Mr. Ratsey won many in

the Star class, including Bacardi Cup and events the Larchmont (N.Y.)

Born in Cowes, England, he

graduated from the Charter School in England in 1911

and worked briefly for his fa

ther's ship-making firm on the Isle of Wight before coming to the United States to work for the American branch of the Ratsey and Lephay.

Before Burglar Pleaded Guilty

Tape Shows Nixon Meant to Pardon Hunt

Judge Sirica said he would call Mr. Bittman as a court witness, meaning neither prosecution nor defense must vouch for his credibility.

But Judge Sirica cautioned: "I'm not saying Mr. Bittman will testify. I'm not saying if he testifies he won't testify truthfully."

But, said the judge, "I want to know the circumstances. We want to get the truth of this out. I think the public is entitled."

Mr. Neal said he probably would call Mr. Bittman and other witnesses who knew about the memo on Wednesday. Judge Sirica would then decide how or if he will admit the memo as evidence.

As the prosecution began the final week of its case, Mr. Neal referred to the jury testimony of defendant John Mitchell before Watergate grand juries which Mr. Nixon said contradicted what Mr. Mitchell told the Senate Watergate Committee and later as the Special Services Staff.

Thus, he added, he could not explain why organizations such as ADA, the Urban League and the Council of Churches were among the groups that he will admit as evidence.

Mr. Neal said he probably would call Mr. Bittman and other witnesses who knew about the memo on Wednesday. Judge Sirica would then decide how or if he will admit the memo as evidence.

As the prosecution began the final week of its case, Mr. Neal referred to the jury testimony of defendant John Mitchell before Watergate grand juries which Mr. Nixon said contradicted what Mr. Mitchell told the Senate Watergate Committee and later as the Special Services Staff.

Thus, he added, he could not explain why organizations such as ADA, the Urban League and the Council of Churches were among the groups that he will admit as evidence.

Mr. Neal said he probably would call Mr. Bittman and other witnesses who knew about the memo on Wednesday. Judge

** Government Condemns Action

France Braces for 24 Hours of National Strikes Today

PARIS, Nov. 18 (IHT).—France braced itself for a day of strikes tomorrow by members of the nation's two largest labor unions. The public services will be tested, with the unions calling workers in the private sector walk off the job as well.

The strikes were roundly condemned today by Prime Minister Georges Chirac and Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade.

Fourcade said the unions' action was to "destroy the national budget for 1975 and our icy re-establishing economic situation."

Mr. Chirac, on television tonight, spoke of the "old demons" still divided French society. I turned a legitimate strike movement into an attempt to sick the government's program.

Train, bus and taxi service will substantially reduced tomorrow, with additional traffic cuts the rest of the week. Subways are expected to be held to a third of normal. Air traffic by the domestic airlines will be interrupted in electricity gas supplies are expected for third time in two weeks.

Garbage Mountains

The post office strike, in its fifth week now, will continue, as garbage workers today voted stay out, leaving what little election there has been to the day. Mountains of garbage now on Paris streets, and the sidewalks have been left uncleared a week.

A walkout by members of the national teachers' union will keep

U.S. Has Talks in Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Nov. 18 (AP).—The head of Iran and leaders of the Soviet Union held a first round talks in the Kremlin today what Tass described as a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

The press agency said the Shah arrived here earlier today and was expected to discuss the Soviet leaders' plans for an in-Russia-West Germany pipeline project.

classes to a minimum, and a continuing strike on the state radio and television networks will reduce programs. Hospital workers also will join the protest.

The strikes were called by the Communist-led General Labor Confederation (CGT) and Socialist-oriented Democratic Labor Confederation (CFDT), to press demands for a minimum monthly wage of 1,700 francs (about \$350). They are asking for an immediate increase of 300 francs a month.

The strike is not being supported by the smaller labor unions, which is why some service in the public sectors will continue. Nor have workers in the private sector—which is already suffering the effects of the recession, shown more enthusiasm for the strike. Most stores and banks will remain open tomorrow, and industrial workers generally plan only token support.

Papers to Publish

Newspapers, which did not publish last Wednesday because of a printing unit strike, will publish tomorrow if they have agreed to publish a CGT-CFDT statement explaining the strike. Most newspapers have published the statement, but both Le Parisien Libéré and L'Equipe, owned by the same group, were kept from printing today when their management refused to publish the entire communiqué.

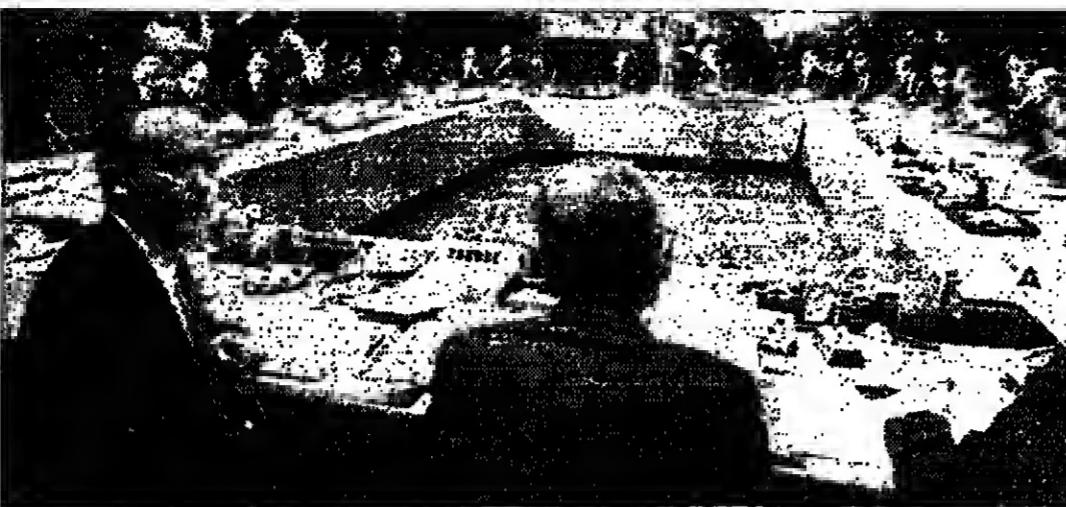
The government, which has been under stiff criticism from the left for not settling with the unions, has been countering public sympathy to force the strikers back to work, and there was some evidence of that today. Groups of shopowners and small businessmen protested against the postal strike in several provincial cities. Some fighting broke out.

The postal strike, the longest in French history, will grow increasingly complicated as Christmas approaches. Already authorities are predicting it will take up to six weeks to deliver all the mail that has accumulated.

Karpov Keeps Lead On Another Draw

MOSCOW, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Grand masters Anatoly Karpov and Victor Korchnoi declared a draw tonight in the 23rd game of their world chess championship challengers' match.

The draw came on the 30th move. The score stands at 3-2 in Mr. Karpov's favor, with only one more game to be played in the series.



United Press International
Foreign ministers of European Economic Community nations meeting in Paris yesterday. At left front is the French Foreign Minister, Jean Sauvagnargues, the chairman.

EEC Ministers Stumped on Summit Agenda

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 18 (UPI).—The European Economic Community's foreign ministers haggled today over the agenda of a planned summit meeting next month, and the lack of agreement convinced most observers that the summit will be as disappointing as last year's in Copenhagen.

The meeting was devoted to institutional questions to be discussed at the summit. No decision could be reached on a French plan for improving decision-making.

The Nine were still unable to confirm the date for the summit, but it is widely expected to be Dec. 9 and 10 in Paris.

The French, chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, have introduced a three-point program for the summit that includes limiting the veto right in the council, direct election of the European Parliament and replacing the formal summit meetings with periodic "reunions" of the nine chiefs of government.

Ganlist Years

Ironically, France, which during the Ganlist years used its veto to keep Britain out of the EEC and to block majority voting in the council, today found its anti-veto proposal vetoed by Britain and Denmark.

The British, with the "renegotiation" of their entry agreement into the EEC under way in Brussels, show little sympathy for Continental nations' plans to streamline EEC procedures. Above all, they want to maintain a strict veto right on all important council decisions.

Following today's meeting, French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues, chairman of the council, spoke of the "general British reserve" on the institutional points.

The nine foreign ministers will meet for the last presumptively discussions Monday in Brussels when other items on the summit agenda will be discussed. Those include EEC policies on energy, the regions, inflation and unemployment.

The futility of today's meeting underlined Mr. Sauvagnargues's comment, after last week's Brussels meeting of foreign ministers, that the EEC was "disintegrating." The effects of the energy crisis, recession, inflation and British renegotiation have stalled

the drive to achieve political and economic union by 1980.

France, to try to check the process of disintegration, came up with its institutional proposals, but they have not been received enthusiastically by the others.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has called it an "institutional game," and while not opposing the proposals has said that priority should be given to com-

mon economic and energy policies.

The French plan calls for dropping the word "summit" on the grounds that it raises expectations that frequently are not fulfilled. The French call the step the "banalization" of the meetings.

The Nine also put off giving a reply to the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has asked to be given observer status for future meetings of the new Euro-Arab group. The first meeting of the Euro-Arab commission is set for Monday in Paris.

Seoul Denounces North's Building Of DMZ Tunnel

SEOUL, Nov. 18 (UPI).—South Korea regards the construction by North Korea of an underground tunnel along the border between the two states as an aggressive military act, a spokesman for President Chung Hee Park said today.

The tunnel—3 feet wide, 4 feet high, reinforced with prefabricated concrete slabs and with a small-gauge railroad running through it—was found Friday in the Demilitarized Zone by a South Korean patrol.

The spokesman said that President Park, other government officials and military leaders had studied its significance and concluded that building such tunnels was a clear act of aggression in violation of the Korean armistice agreement and the July 4, 1972, South-North accord, which renounced hostile activities between the two Koreas.

The tunnel is believed capable of handling a regiment-sized force with supplies at the same time, the spokesman said.

Spain's Biggest Auto-Making Company Closes Its SEAT Plant

BARCELONA, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Only 1,000 out of 7,000 workers reported to work for the morning shift when SEAT reopened its plant here today.

Spain's biggest auto-making company closed the plant and suspended without pay more than 23,000 of its 30,000 workers 10 days ago following a series of wildcat strikes for higher wages and clashes with police.

The Labor Ministry stepped in over the weekend after union-company talks failed and ordered SEAT to pay higher wages. But workers protested the decision, saying the wage increase was not sufficient.

Soviet to Meet

MOSCOW, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—The Supreme Soviet will convene in Moscow Dec. 18, it was announced Saturday.

Majors Charged More Than State Firms

Saudis Said to Differentiate on Oil Prices

By Jim Hoagland

BERUIT, Nov. 18 (WP).—Saudi Arabia is selling oil at slightly lower prices to independent and state-owned oil companies than to the four major American companies that are its partners in the Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco), the usually reliable Middle East Economic Survey reported today.

In a reversal of a decades-old practice of selling to the majors

and Texaco, the American owners of Aramco, over Saudi Arabia's desire to take 100-per-cent control of the producing company. After this latest display of power, Sheikh Yamani said that

Saudi Arabia was ready to resume negotiations now.

Abu Dhabi's oil minister said that his country would charge both majors and independents 94.8 per cent of posted price.

16 Countries Establish Group To Act as a Bloc in Oil Talks

PARIS, Nov. 18 (AP).—Sixteen Western nations today launched an energy group to protect themselves against a new Arab oil embargo and hold down oil prices.

The impetus for the group came

from the United States, and authoritative sources said the group's first order of business will be discussion of proposals made

last week by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Chicago.

Mr. Kissinger's package essen-

tially aims at welding the 16

countries into a bloc which could

then discuss oil prices with pro-

ducing nations from a position of

relative strength. Sources said

that it would be at least six months before a meeting with oil-

producing nations could be held.

Although the group's president,

Baron Etienne d'Avignon of Bel-

gium, disclosed any intention of

confronting the oil producers,

sources made it clear that the com-

mon front of consumers would

inevitably present this aspect.

"We foresee a hard winter

with prices going up because

of the decisions to be taken here," said an informant. The group was formed within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which has its head-

quarters in Paris.

France stayed out of the energy

group and is sponsoring, instead,

a meeting of oil-producing coun-

tries together with rich and

developing consumer nations. Au-

thoritative sources said that the

United States considered the

French move premature and

rejected it.

The anti-embargo mechanism

Secretary of State Henry Kis-

singer last week made the pro-

posal for the huge new fund, but

did not say who would operate it.

The IMF, an organization of

about 130 nations, already oper-

ates a modest international oil-

lending facility and IMF officials

had hoped to expand it next year.

But the United States had op-

posed it.

Mr. Simon said today that the

United States feels "it would be

inappropriate" for the IMF to be

making decisions that concern

the finances of major industrial

nations.

He said the United States favors placing the fund with the

OBED, a Paris-based organiza-

tion of 24 industrialized nations.

I'm going to fly you to Miami like you've never been flown before.

Next time you want to see what you've been missing, fly wide-bodied non-stop between London to Super Miami. When you're in the crowds of New York when I've got some airline services from my home gateway to America's Sunshine Coast. Use my great connections to the Caribbean.

Call your Travel Agent. Fly National.



Democracy Comes Home

The decisive victory of Premier Constantine Caramanlis is a victory for democracy in the land that gave the world the name and the fact of popular government. And it is to be the more applauded because it comes after the strains of a decade of military rule, as well as under the shadow of the Cyprus crisis. When much conspired to produce radical responses, the Greek voter actually chose moderation.

The relationship between moderation and democracy is subtle, but real. To those who fear the people's will, the rule of the demos is synonymous with wide and rapid swings around the periphery of political thought, peaks and valleys of enthusiasm, and facile reaction to demagogic rhetoric. That, in fact, is the customary justification for such authoritarian regimes as Greece has known, not only in the late and unlamented Junta, but all too frequently since it broke away from Turkish rule nearly a century and a half ago.

By consolidating his leadership through the democratic process, Caramanlis has not won a final victory—he has only organized a viable political mechanism to meet the many challenges that confront his country. Those challenges are grave: Cyprus still in the artificial limbo created by the Turkish invasion, will be a serious source of political infection until Ankara (which has its own political schisms and weaknesses) can muster the statesmanship to reach an accord with

all the Cypriots—as well as with the metropolitan Greeks. And above all there is the economic test, the baffling stagflation that afflicts Greece like so many other nations in the troubled world.

Whether a government headed by Constantine Caramanlis can survive the tensions imposed by these basic problems, as well as the indigenous difficulties of making a political system work after years of lethargy, and of deciding whether to bring back the king, involves hopes and fears rather than flat predictions. Obviously, there are many, in and out of Greece, who will seek to capitalize on every error, to contest every action taken by the new regime, and there are plenty of motions, and practical necessities among the Greek people which Premier Caramanlis's opponents can use in their campaign.

Nevertheless, the manner in which Caramanlis has managed to satisfy the electorate, during the brief and stormy time of his interim rule, is a tribute not only to him but to them. The search for radical solutions to Greek problems will not end with this vote; there are forces of both left and right that could find expression in constitutional or illegal forms. What a large majority of Greeks has decided, however, is to give the Premier a chance to work out their destiny in a reasoned fashion. And Greece's friends, in every land, as well as everyone who believes that the rule of the many is best for the most, must welcome that choice.

New Oil-Money Plan

A revised American strategy for the world crisis in energy and finance was placed before the new 16-nation International Energy Agency at its historic first meeting yesterday in Paris. It differed from Washington's previous proposals to the industrial nations in one crucial respect.

Gone is the optimistic assumption that a diplomatic offensive joined with cutbacks in oil consumption by the countries that take 80 per cent of the world's petroleum imports would bring about an early reduction in the oil price, which the producers' cartel has raised 400 per cent in a year. As outlined by Secretary of State Kissinger in his Chicago speech last week, the revised strategy is based on the assumption that an extended struggle with the oil-producing countries lies ahead. At best it will probably be years before an "equilibrium price" can be achieved eliminating the huge surpluses in oil earnings which threaten to swamp the world monetary system.

Thus, a new way to finance the mounting debt accumulations of the consumer nations is increasingly urgent to avoid a financial crisis that could precipitate world depression. Contrary to the view expounded earlier by Treasury Secretary William Simon, the private capital markets are becoming over-loaded with short-term money they have to risk lending out long. They cannot continue to do this unprecedented job on their own much longer.

Further, while the oil countries are forced to invest their surplus earnings largely in the industrial nations, the funds are going to capital markets in the strong countries, such as the United States and West Germany.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Farewell, Covent Garden

They've taken the market out of London's Covent Garden Market; after 15 years of controversial planning it has been moved to new, efficient facilities on a site across the river with about as much charm as an airfield. There is no opera and no St. Paul's, but there are functional modern warehouses 400 yards long.

The new complex will probably work as a market, since it answers every mechanized need, but if the lessons of other cities apply, food will become more standardized and expensive. And the process of sterilization that moved the market is now a very real threat to the historic Covent Garden area.

No planner can explain why this part of London became one of the most magnetic mixes of history, culture and commerce anywhere in the world. When the porters and barrows left in the morning, dancere models

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

The PLO at the UN

The appearance of Mr. Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the rostrum of the United Nations General Assembly was a serious setback to Israel's hopes of negotiating the future of the Palestinians without talking to the PLO.

However unpalatable this prospect might seem to Israel, political wisdom requires a pragmatic response to the PLO's new international status.

Unfortunately, Mr. Arafat's speech makes it very difficult for Israel's leaders to adopt such an approach. Not only did he remain completely silent over the PLO's attitude to continuing international violence against "Zionists" but the "olive branch" he held out to Israel was on condition that they abandoned their defense of a Jewish state.

There can be no hope of ever reaching agreement on such a premise.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 19, 1899

PARIS—Every day brings a fresh contradiction of the sensational canard about an impending conflict between Russia and Japan. On Friday it was denied from Shanghai, St. Petersburg, Paris and Washington; today our special correspondent at Peking cables us that the foreign legations there are totally ignorant of the reported tensed relations.

Fifty Years Ago

November 19, 1924

NEW YORK—Chicago must be aware that the rest of the country is regarding it more critically and more anxiously than it has ever done before. Chicago is not alone in confronting an orgy of crime, a contempt of the sanctity of human life, of the force of justice and of the expediency of honesty which is certainly the result of four years of war...



Process and Principle

By Anthony Lewis

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Last June Prof. Alexander M. Bickel of the Yale Law School had a letter from a friend chiding him for something he had written about the Watergate special prosecutor's suit for White House tapes. It might, the letter said, give comfort to those who thought presidents were above the law. Bickel responded that of course he did not think that. Then, with an affectionate word for his friend, he added:

"How often have I been told that to say this or that is to give comfort to one or another S.O.B. I have generally functioned without regard to the question of aid and comfort. I speak out on what interests me. Sometimes it draws attention, sometimes not. Sometimes, of course, I make a mistake."

There are a few people who think things through, hard, and then will not be deterred from taking a position by its unpopularity. Alex Bickel was one. He gave no quarter in argument, and he expected none. He was embarrassed by disagreement; he cherished it as an essential part of

his general attitude toward law and the courts was indeed unpopular with much of his audience. At a time when liberals increasingly looked to the Supreme Court to vindicate the values of a good society, Bickel thought that was a bad idea.

He was skeptical, for example, of the court's 1964 decision that the states must apportion seats in their legislatures on the basis of population. He thought social policy generally should be left to political decision, however slow and frustrating. "The more fundamental the issue," he wrote in 1962, "the nearer it is to principle, the more important it is that it be decided in the first instance by the legislature."

Like Justice Felix Frankfurter, for whom he was law clerk, critic, friend, he revered the American system. It was doubtless not just coincidence that both had come to this country as young men. Something about that experience of immigration must have made them see democracy with less jaded eyes.

Bickel was prepared to stake almost all on the political process, and hence he objected to anything that confused the responsibility of democratic decision. That explained his objection to the suit for the Nixon tapes—a position that many of his friends thought wrong but that reflected a consistent philosophical view.

View of Congress

He thought the special prosecutor had no legal standing to sue President Nixon because he was part of the executive branch and could be dismissed by the president. Bickel feared opening the courts to disputes within the executive. He thought the responsibility of decision had to remain with the president—who should face political retribution if he did wrong. Thus, for Bickel, it was the duty of Congress to press for the Watergate evidence and take action against a corrupt president, as it eventually did.

As a legal "conservative," he found his views taken up by politicians whom he profoundly disliked. When Richard Nixon decided to use the issue of school busing to arouse racist emotions in the country, Nixon people sometimes mentioned Bickel's published criticism of busing orders as a remedy for segregation.

Part of the explanation for his effect lay also in his zest for "Justice." The audience professed of himself. Those provoked by his ideas found themselves re-examining their own. Disagreeing with Bickel was an intellectual adventure that could lead to discovery of one's own beliefs.

However sharp his words, his ultimate disapproval was directed not at any opposing principle, but at lack of principle—at hypocrisy, hubris, pretentious subservience to power. In the Pentagon papers case, when he used for one: "The Heavily City of the 20th Century Justices." The audience probably disagreed with most of what he said—but was captivated. The same with his Yale students when he expounded his views of the special prosecutor's powers.

The phenomenon was explained in part by his freshness of language, his ability to make ideas come alive. He was as much writer as lawyer. He threw rare light on the character and methods of a Judge in his early book, "The Unpublished Opinions of Mr. Justice Brandeis." It is a heavy cost of his death, to scholarship and literature, that there will be no Bickel biography of Felix Frankfurter.

In his last months he faced with extraordinary serenity the knowledge that he was dying. Until the last he communicated love of life, ideas and the paradoxes of humanity. The paradox of Alex Bickel was that he warned us against relying too much on the law and showed us how much the law had to teach us about principle and the democratic process.

Letters

A Formal Denial

With regard to Philip A. McGovern's "A Who Was Who" of Saigon's Politics" (CJET Nov. 11), Gen. Nguyen Khanh, want to formally deny the different accusations made against me in the article.

I was indeed nationalist political leader of South Vietnam in 1961 and 1965. I did not know, until the day it broke out, of the military coup of Jan. 30, 1964. However, I accepted the responsibility to lead South Vietnam which responsibility was entrusted to me by the officers who effected the coup on Oct. 14 issue, by the old guard Cuban Communist, the so-called poet Nicolas Guillen.

Unfortunately the victims are the people of Cyprus, Greek and Turkish Cypriots alike... I think, sir, that it would be fair to your readers if you see the other side of the coin and I suggest you send Mr. Abt or any other CJET correspondent to Nicosia to get a complete picture of the whole island and report the real story.

GEORGE LANTIS,
Press Attaché,
Cyprus High Commission
London.

Mr. Abt replies: I am saddened that Mr. Lantis does not realize that rather than showing partisan sympathy in my article from Vouros, I was attempting to express my sorrow for all the victimized people of Cyprus.

Mr. Guillen now it was possible for him to survive in the old Cuba and how many Cubans today may carry the party card.

N. PADILLA
Madrid.

Cyprus Refugees

In his report from the occupied territory of Cyprus, Samuel Abt (CJET, Nov. 11) puts lots of oil in a dying fire.

Now when the UN General Assembly passed unanimously its resolution for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus, and when the leaders of the Cypriot people are making some progress in their talks, I feel that going into tales of "atrocities" without really any substantial evidence is really digging painfully into old wounds.

Peter Lennon

From London:

Crossman's diaries are likely to prove quite a different cupboard of undressed skeletons.

LONDON—After weeks of rumor the Prime Minister last Friday confirmed that on the advice of the Civil Service he had agreed that it would be impossible to allow the complete publication of the diaries of Richard Crossman, a former Labor cabinet minister who died last April, until sometime after the year 2000.

With the memory of a stream of memoirs, of fake candor and flourishing self-advertisement, from statesmen and soldiers over the years one's normal reaction would be one of happy relief. But Richard Crossman's diaries, spoken into a tape recorder every weekend between 1962 and 1970, are very likely to prove quite a different cupboard of undressed skeletons. When the second publication date was postponed, the New Statesman, of which Crossman had once been editor, revealed that the "routine vetting" by Whitchurch had been going on for six months and the civil servants were still not exhibiting any turn of speed in their reading.

From the Grave

Speaking from the grave by way of the introduction to his diaries which the Sunday Times published this Sunday, Dick Crossman confirmed that in keeping such a detailed account of his experience as minister and a leading member of the Labor party's National Executive, his intention had indeed been to rival the achievement of Baghob's "English Constitution" of 100 years ago and, wrote Crossman, "disclose the secret operations of government which are concealed by the thick masses of foliage which we call the myth of democracy."

The problem cannot be simply one of deleting references for security reasons: The Official Secrets Act is a straightforward enough guide to such excisions. Nor does the difficulty seem to lie in the fact that Crossman deliberately left in wounding passages about colleagues and officials. Like circus proprietors the indignation of politicians on these occasions masks the deeper need expressed in the phrase "It does not really matter what you say about me, old chap, so long as you, for God's sake, mention my name."

The problem lies in the appealing thoroughness of Crossman's work and his curious personality and background. A few glimpses of his career might give some indication of the kind of material he might have found a preference for when selecting from a total of nearly four million words.

Propaganda

A brilliant graduate of Oxford, he admitted to have had in his youth a habit of goading with irreverent statements his observers.

Britain is still a country not by any means turn out to be the politicians. What repetitive dossier might reveal the extent to which the almighty obstruction tactics the central administrative machinery (the civil servants, who run all governments) remain impotent. Crossman had already described this as "central conspiracy."

Britain is still a country of marvelous mechanisms of secrecy, and wonderful mental adept at finding the inconvenient "undrinkable." Unthinkable a means unthinkable so no one finds much about whatever it is Establishment prefers to be hidden.

Never Revealed

For example the administration heart of government is made up of about 50 persons and a further 15 committee members. What would truly unthinkable in America that the names and even number of people on these committees are never revealed.

That is one reason why I could never have a Watergate Britain. If there was one there is one? it would be immediately turned into a drawbridge and pulled up by faceless servants. Or perhaps some jewel silk in the form of a parliamentary enquiry with limited terms of reference would be laid over as a mask.

Perhaps Crossman in his massive coverage incidentally unmasks people we did not know, or needed to know? Or perhaps he conveys the full color flavor of a governing civil service 65 per cent of whose leaders is still in this modern technocratic age drawn from gradus from elitist universities with degrees in arts and classics. A only four per cent of whom have degrees in mathematics a science.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman John Hay Whitney Co-Chairman Katherine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher Robert F. McDonald Editor Murray M. Weiss Managing Editor George W. Bates

Managing Editor Roy Kerner Assistant Managing Editor

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 8.280.000 F.
R.C. Paris No 13.5112, 31 Rue de Berri, 75389 Paris Cedex 9.
Tél. 542.20.00. Telex 200.000. GPO Paris, Tel. 542.20.00.
Le Directeur de la publication : Walter N. Mayer.
© 1974 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

FASHION

Hats—From Art to Industry

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 18 (IHT).—Only three decades ago, there were 40 so-called *hautiers modistes* (milliners) in Paris. They held shows twice a year in great pomp, just before the couture collections.

Today, aside from Paulette and possibly one other, there is nothing left of the profession that once contributed to the celebrated charms of the Parisienne.

The woman who knows more than anyone else about hats is Geneviève Montézin. She started with Chanel "when Chanel first opened, she was a milliner."

Although Mrs. Montézin must be in her 80s, she stands straight as an arrow and looks completely contemporary, wearing dark slacks and sweaters, with her hair smart and short. She has been involved in every aspect of the millinery trade. Her mother, Marie Laurent, was a milliner "in what used to be a very chic street, the Chausée d'Antin."

Thirty-five years ago she married a man whose business was to supply the milliners with felt and straw shapes, "but only the best," she said.

20 Per Cent Drop

Today, Mrs. Montézin is still keeping the business going from her old-fashioned quarters near the Opéra. "It's lamentable," she said. "Do you know that in the last five years, business has dropped by 20 per cent. Every season, I wonder how I was able to survive and if I will be able to make the next one."

"Even the foreign markets, which used to be so good, have petered out," she went on. "The Germans were excellent clients up to five years ago. Not any more. A gold mine for many years, the American market is just about dead."

Her livelihood these days depends on Paulette and the fashion houses (Dior, Givenchy and Saint Laurent) "who still want quality." All her shapes are worked by hand over wooden molds and some hand-braded straws cannot be duplicated.

"For instance, this one," she said, picking up a beige Panama straw cartwheel. "It dates back to the '30s. It's part of my stock.



A Parisienne sporting a knitted bonnet.

I couldn't repeat it. There simply aren't enough competent hands left for that kind of work."

As is

Some of Mrs. Montézin's untrimmed hats are so beautiful that one could wear them as is. Some boutiques buy them, add a ribbon or a flower and voilà, a hat.

Despite Mrs. Montézin's pessimism, hats are being worn a lot around Paris this season, but they are not the elaborate, intricate, cherry-laden masterpieces they

were in the days of haute millinery.

The most popular headgear, which teen-agers are even wearing with jeans, is a wool bonnet with the brim rolled up. There is also a half-way hat, a simple cloche that is selling very well.

On the real millinery scene the superstar is Paulette, who has the taste and technique to make super hats at super prices—500 francs and up. She still has a large private clientele—including



Geneviève Montézin shows how hats are hand-molded.

Mrs. Georges Pompidou, Marie-Hélène de Rothschild—and shows her collection twice a year in her salon near the Faubourg Saint-Honoré.

Jeanne Montel

Aside from Paulette, there is Jeanne Montel, who functions from a nondescript, hole-in-the-wall at 9 Rue des Quatre-Vents on the Left Bank. She still makes custom hats but concentrates on models for the ready-to-wear trade.

Karl Lagerfeld has been a wonderful help," said Mrs. Montel, who is tall, angular and has such perfect bone structure that she could put anything on her head and look chic.

Mrs. Montel started 12 years ago modestly supplying couture boutiques on an anonymous basis.

Meeting Lagerfeld 10 years ago "was my greatest break," she said, "because Karl took me on as an equal and not a poor relative."

Mrs. Montel "never liked the old-fashioned milliners' hats," she said. "I was the first with wool bonnets and I also launched berets."

She did Lagerfeld's cloche last year—the one that looks vaguely like a German helmet. This year, to go with his Petit Trianon look, she updated the 18th-century shepherdess's straw hat.

Private Customers

Other ready-to-wear designers who go to her include Cacharel, Daniel Hechter and Fernando Sanchez "when he designed Revillon's furs."

Although she will

take private customers, she prefers not to. "After all, when a woman pays 350 francs for a hat," Mrs. Montel said, "you have to work eight hours on it, give her two fittings—it's not worth it."

The third person on the Paris hat scene is a man, Jean-Charles Brosseau, who is strictly in ready-to-wear and doing very well. He got his start with Jacques Fath in the early '50s and his luck is that he was not trained as a traditional milliner. "Fath just asked me to do his boutique hats which were made of leftover fabric to go with his dresses."

As a result, Brosseau is very strong on cupple fabric hats from poplin to tweed, the kind that you can fold up and put in your pocket. He works from an airy shop at 3 Place des Victoires and still designs two collections a year with a staff of 10 seamstresses. The hats are then duplicated in Paris area factories.

Besides fabric cloches, Brosseau also has jersey and knit bonnets and a wide selection of do-it-yourself turbans. Another strong side of his business is in accessories—bags, belts and long wool scarves to go with the bonnets.

His realistic approach is reflected in his realistic prices—80 to 200 francs. He has 40 retail outlets in France and sells to top U.S. department stores.

"There is still a big business in hats," he claims, "but the clientele has changed. Now, you must look at it not as an art but as

an industry."

Robert Knight, Nicholas Treadwell Gallery, 1A Grafton St., Bond St., London, W1, to Nov. 30.

In "Say Goodbye! You May Never See Them Again," John Albin, a Cockney primitive painter, presents a validation for the fast-disappearing East End, which is being developed, "improved" by developers and bulldied out of existence. Albin grew up in the East End; and he paints not only with an eye sensitive to detail but with a heart full of devotion.

and understanding to the place that made him.

French Masters of Today, Galerie Aziza, 7 Church Rd., Wimbledon, London, SW19, to Dec. 10.

Seventeen living French figurative painters are represented in this show, which follows the successful Italian shows of the past spring and summer. Works of particular interest include a portrait of Picasso by Edward MacCoy; elegant landscapes by Michel Girard and Robert Yan; flower pieces by Gilbert Bagloie, Rosina Pour, Louis Bjorn and Gilles Fabre; delightful intimist pieces by Guy Seraudier; rich evocative nudes in landscape by André Quellier; luminous and poetical nudes by Alex Berda; and drawings engraved on stainless steel by Michel Michay.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Robert Knight, Nicholas Treadwell Gallery, 1A Grafton St., Bond St., London, W1, to Nov. 30.

Then hyperrealist polychromes reliefs of portions of people focus men's attention on the pleasures and the blemishes of the flesh. The foxy-hopper's miniskirt, the bare breasts of young summer girls, the tattooed chest of the wandering sailor, whipped segments of a pair of sadomasochists—all witty and wistfully comment on our frail human preoccupations.

Edward Middleditch, New Art Centre, 41 Sloane St., London, SW1, to Nov. 30.

Middleitch's painting has long been characterized by a bright

Top French Prize For Literature To Pascal Lainé

PARIS, Nov. 18 (AP)—Pascal Lainé, 32, today won France's most prestigious literary prize, the Goncourt, for his novel, "La Nécessité" (The Necessity).

Lainé, who teaches communications at a technological institute in a suburb of Paris, describes his best novel as a story about "the impossibility of communication between human beings, particularly between social classes."

Georges Borgeaud was awarded the Prix Renaudot today for his novel "Le Voyage à l'étranger" (The Trip Abroad). Born in Switzerland, Borgeaud has lived most of his life in France. His age is reported to be about 60.

SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH LABELS

Always from the latest collections. Tax free. Tailored alterations.

CABESSA

100 Avenue des Champs Elysées, 75008 Paris, France. Tel. 536-12-00. Open every day, except Sunday.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Writing book publisher seeks manuscripts all types fiction, non-fiction, poetry, history and religious works, etc. New and unknown. Send fee free booklet.

3 VANDERbilt 5500, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016 U.S.A.

Banks read the International Herald Tribune for real estate investment opportunities.

J.W. Mermagen,

DAVID SHEPPARD & PARTNERS LTD.

2/4 King Street, London SW1Y 6QL, England.

PERSONNEL MANAGER EUROPE

Young, dynamic, multilingual university graduate, experience in executive recruitment, manpower planning, management development and training, multinational benefits and compensation payout with multinational corporations in Switzerland, now seeking challenging position in a corporation with multinational corporation or consulting firm preferably in Europe.

IMACONSULT

International Management Consultants, S.A.

42 Ave. de la Paix, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

Tel.: 325-22-90. Telex: 25-502.

Bankers read the International Herald Tribune for real estate investment opportunities.

Box 685, INTL GR. Hochheimer Str. 43, 6 Frankfurt/M., Germany.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

Young, dynamic, multilingual university graduate, experience in executive recruitment, manpower planning, management development and training, multinational benefits and compensation payout with multinational

corporations in Switzerland, now seeking challenging position in a corporation with multinational corporation or consulting firm preferably in Europe.

IMACONSULT

International Management Consultants, S.A.

42 Ave. de la Paix, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

Tel.: 325-22-90. Telex: 25-502.

Bankers read the International Herald Tribune for real estate investment opportunities.

Box 685, INTL GR. Hochheimer Str. 43, 6 Frankfurt/M., Germany.

PERSONNEL MANAGER EUROPE

Young, dynamic, multilingual university graduate, experience in executive recruitment, manpower planning, management development and training, multinational benefits and compensation payout with multinational

corporations in Switzerland, now seeking challenging position in a corporation with multinational corporation or consulting firm preferably in Europe.

IMACONSULT

International Management Consultants, S.A.

42 Ave. de la Paix, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

Tel.: 325-22-90. Telex: 25-502.

Bankers read the International Herald Tribune for real estate investment opportunities.

Box 685, INTL GR. Hochheimer Str. 43, 6 Frankfurt/M., Germany.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

Young, dynamic, multilingual university graduate, experience in executive recruitment, manpower planning, management development and training, multinational benefits and compensation payout with multinational

corporations in Switzerland, now seeking challenging position in a corporation with multinational corporation or consulting firm preferably in Europe.

IMACONSULT

International Management Consultants, S.A.

42 Ave. de la Paix, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

Tel.: 325-22-90. Telex: 25-502.

Bankers read the International Herald Tribune for real estate investment opportunities.

Box 685, INTL GR. Hochheimer Str. 43, 6 Frankfurt/M., Germany.

PERSONNEL MANAGER EUROPE

Young, dynamic, multilingual university graduate, experience in executive recruitment, manpower planning, management development and training, multinational benefits and compensation payout with multinational

corporations in Switzerland, now seeking challenging position in a corporation with multinational corporation or consulting firm preferably in Europe.

IMACONSULT

International Management Consultants, S.A.

42 Ave. de la Paix, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

Tel.: 325-22-90. Telex: 25-502.

Bankers read the International Herald Tribune for real estate investment opportunities.

Box 685, INTL GR. Hochheimer Str. 43, 6 Frankfurt/M., Germany.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

Young, dynamic, multilingual university graduate, experience in executive recruitment, manpower planning, management development and training, multinational benefits and compensation payout with multinational

corporations in Switzerland, now seeking challenging position in a corporation with multinational corporation or consulting firm preferably in Europe.

IMACONSULT

International Management Consultants, S.A.

42 Ave. de la Paix, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

Tel.: 325-22-90. Telex: 25-502.

Bankers read the International Herald Tribune for real estate investment opportunities.

Box 685, INTL GR. Hochheimer Str. 43, 6 Frankfurt/M., Germany.

PERSONNEL MANAGER EUROPE

Young, dynamic, multilingual university graduate, experience in executive recruitment, manpower planning, management development and training, multinational benefits and compensation payout with multinational

corporations in Switzerland, now seeking challenging position in a corporation with multinational corporation or consulting firm preferably in Europe.

IMACONSULT

International Management Consultants, S.A.

42 Ave. de la Paix, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

Tel.: 325-22-90. Telex: 25-502.

Bankers read the International Herald Tribune for real estate investment opportunities.

Box 685, INTL GR. Hochheimer Str. 43, 6 Frankfurt/M., Germany.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

Young, dynamic, multilingual university graduate, experience in executive recruitment, manpower planning, management development and training, multinational benefits and compensation payout with multinational

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1974

Page 9

But Domestic Effect Gains

Growth of U.S. Money Loses Foreign Impact

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP-DJ).—Dollars spawned by any increase in the U.S. money supply, which at one time could cause an inflationary effect abroad, are now more likely to have a strictly domestic impact.

The reason is that, with the collapse of the old Bretton Woods system of fixed foreign exchange rates, there are not going to be the old guaranteed dollar-support operations abroad—operations that would effectively dispel excess dollars and some of their inflationary influence, into the economies of West Germany, Britain and elsewhere.

If the U.S. Federal Reserve Board starts pumping up the money supply in the standard recession-fighting technique, it should take care about how big an increase it sparks.

Dollars May Stay in U.S. Some acceleration of the money stock is, no doubt, in order now that the U.S. recession has deepened for several months. But without the safety-valve fixed exchange rates represented in 1969-71, when the Fed's recession fighting raised the money stock, excess dollars are likelier to stay home, generating domestic inflation.

Moreover, the dollar's value in foreign-exchange markets under current circumstances would be likelier to drop. Any such decline would also serve to generate inflation at home, inasmuch as it would make U.S. imports costlier and spur demand for U.S.-made products abroad.

The actual inflationary impact from a U.S. money supply increase would depend on import-tariffs ranging from how freely the dollar is allowed to float on exchange markets to how vigorously other governments also pursue monetary growth. The international value of the dollar presumably would hold up but if rapid monetary growth was adopted abroad.

On this score, it is not encouraging to note that monetary growth in the United States, as

Dutch Set Spending Increase To Check Rise in Jobless Rate

THE HAGUE, Nov. 18 (AP-DJ).—The Dutch government announced yesterday it will inject \$3 billion guilders (\$1.3 billion) into the economy in an effort to check rising unemployment.

In a note to parliament, the government listed a series of measures that will lighten the tax burden by \$40 million guilders and raise social spending by 900 million guilders.

The government's action will reduce the 5.5-billion-guilder surplus on the current balance of payments to 2 billion guilders.

Prime Minister Joop den Uyl said at a press conference also attended by the ministers for finance, economic affairs, social affairs and housing that the measures are only intended for 1975.

"The government wants to conduct an expansive policy to stimulate consumption spending and to reduce the number of jobs," he said.

The government had expected a maximum of 155,000 unemployed for 1975, but that number will grow to at least 175,000 next year. If the present conditions continue, to avoid this the announced measures will take immediate effect.

Fiscal facilities for investors will cost the government about \$300 million guilders, while \$15 million guilders will be spent on stimulating the building industry, both in the private and the public sectors.

An additional 520 million guilders will be allocated to finance the creation of jobs on the regional and local levels by aiding provincial and municipal councils.

"The package and measures reflect the wishes of both employed and organized workers," Social Affairs Minister Jaap Boersma told reporters.

In its note to parliament, the government stressed that "we must count with a further weakening of the international economic situation until at least the middle of next year."

Chrysler May Cut Production for Month

DETROIT, Nov. 18 (AP).—Chrysler Corp. and union officials today prepared for conferences about company plans to order sweeping cost-cutting measures, including a possible December shutdown of nearly all the firm's plants.

Chrysler dealers said today the central bank was unwilling to support the dollar at initial fixing quotes, and this hesitation did little to reassure the market.

The dollar's decline in Europe slowed toward the end of dealings as the market awaited the opening of the New York market, and weighed up the possibility of intervention by the U.S. Federal Reserve.

In New York, foreign exchange market sources said the Federal Reserve had apparently done this.

With worker layoffs in the car industry nearing the 100,000-mark this week, Chrysler is faced with a huge inventory. It is estimated the firm has a four-month stockpile of unused new cars, double that of its competitors.

Chrysler has neither confirmed nor denied reports that the company would shut five of its six car assembly plants and most of its other production plants in the face of a sharp sales slump.

United Auto Workers officials said over the weekend they believed the production shutdown could be in the offing.

Chrysler's auto sales in early November were off 34 per cent from a year ago and 1974 calendar year sales are down 19 per cent.

"It's obvious we're going to be making some cutbacks," said Chrysler president John Riccardo.

Major layoffs could idle almost 30,000 assemblers immediately, and subsequent shutdowns in

the plant could affect another 50,000, sources said.

Industry observers said that if Chrysler closes most of its plants between Dec. 2 and Jan. 6 as reported, it would be an unprecedented setback unseen in the industry except in wartime.

Meanwhile, 56,000 auto workers of the three main producers are on layoffs this week, the largest number of furloughs in the industry since new models were introduced in September and sales nosedived.

Ford Motor Co. layoff number more than 18,500, including 10,426 who have not been told when to return to work.

General Motors has announced layoffs which will idle 42,300 workers this week, including 32,000 who are on indefinite furloughs and may not be recalled until car sales begin to climb.

The new GM plan will affect 100,000 more than 25 per cent of the Chrysler blue collar workforce of about 100,000, are idle this week, the firm said.

Some 26,600, more than 25 per cent of the Chrysler blue collar workforce of about 100,000, are idle this week, the firm said.

General Motors has announced layoffs which will idle 42,300 workers this week, including 32,000 who are on indefinite furloughs and may not be recalled until car sales begin to climb.

Chrysler's auto sales in early November were off 34 per cent from a year ago and 1974 calendar year sales are down 19 per cent.

"It's obvious we're going to be making some cutbacks," said Chrysler president John Riccardo.

Major layoffs could idle almost 30,000 assemblers immediately, and subsequent shutdowns in

the plant could affect another 50,000, sources said.

Industry observers said that if Chrysler closes most of its plants between Dec. 2 and Jan. 6 as reported, it would be an unprecedented setback unseen in the industry except in wartime.

Meanwhile, 56,000 auto workers of the three main producers are on layoffs this week, the largest number of furloughs in the industry since new models were introduced in September and sales nosedived.

Ford Motor Co. layoff number more than 18,500, including 10,426 who have not been told when to return to work.

General Motors has announced layoffs which will idle 42,300 workers this week, including 32,000 who are on indefinite furloughs and may not be recalled until car sales begin to climb.

The new GM plan will affect 100,000 more than 25 per cent of the Chrysler blue collar workforce of about 100,000, are idle this week, the firm said.

General Motors has announced layoffs which will idle 42,300 workers this week, including 32,000 who are on indefinite furloughs and may not be recalled until car sales begin to climb.

Chrysler's auto sales in early November were off 34 per cent from a year ago and 1974 calendar year sales are down 19 per cent.

"It's obvious we're going to be making some cutbacks," said Chrysler president John Riccardo.

Major layoffs could idle almost 30,000 assemblers immediately, and subsequent shutdowns in

the plant could affect another 50,000, sources said.

Industry observers said that if Chrysler closes most of its plants between Dec. 2 and Jan. 6 as reported, it would be an unprecedented setback unseen in the industry except in wartime.

Meanwhile, 56,000 auto workers of the three main producers are on layoffs this week, the largest number of furloughs in the industry since new models were introduced in September and sales nosedived.

Ford Motor Co. layoff number more than 18,500, including 10,426 who have not been told when to return to work.

General Motors has announced layoffs which will idle 42,300 workers this week, including 32,000 who are on indefinite furloughs and may not be recalled until car sales begin to climb.

The new GM plan will affect 100,000 more than 25 per cent of the Chrysler blue collar workforce of about 100,000, are idle this week, the firm said.

General Motors has announced layoffs which will idle 42,300 workers this week, including 32,000 who are on indefinite furloughs and may not be recalled until car sales begin to climb.

Chrysler's auto sales in early November were off 34 per cent from a year ago and 1974 calendar year sales are down 19 per cent.

"It's obvious we're going to be making some cutbacks," said Chrysler president John Riccardo.

Major layoffs could idle almost 30,000 assemblers immediately, and subsequent shutdowns in

the plant could affect another 50,000, sources said.

Industry observers said that if Chrysler closes most of its plants between Dec. 2 and Jan. 6 as reported, it would be an unprecedented setback unseen in the industry except in wartime.

Meanwhile, 56,000 auto workers of the three main producers are on layoffs this week, the largest number of furloughs in the industry since new models were introduced in September and sales nosedived.

Ford Motor Co. layoff number more than 18,500, including 10,426 who have not been told when to return to work.

General Motors has announced layoffs which will idle 42,300 workers this week, including 32,000 who are on indefinite furloughs and may not be recalled until car sales begin to climb.

The new GM plan will affect 100,000 more than 25 per cent of the Chrysler blue collar workforce of about 100,000, are idle this week, the firm said.

General Motors has announced layoffs which will idle 42,300 workers this week, including 32,000 who are on indefinite furloughs and may not be recalled until car sales begin to climb.

Chrysler's auto sales in early November were off 34 per cent from a year ago and 1974 calendar year sales are down 19 per cent.

"It's obvious we're going to be making some cutbacks," said Chrysler president John Riccardo.

Major layoffs could idle almost 30,000 assemblers immediately, and subsequent shutdowns in

the plant could affect another 50,000, sources said.

Industry observers said that if Chrysler closes most of its plants between Dec. 2 and Jan. 6 as reported, it would be an unprecedented setback unseen in the industry except in wartime.

Meanwhile, 56,000 auto workers of the three main producers are on layoffs this week, the largest number of furloughs in the industry since new models were introduced in September and sales nosedived.

Ford Motor Co. layoff number more than 18,500, including 10,426 who have not been told when to return to work.

General Motors has announced layoffs which will idle 42,300 workers this week, including 32,000 who are on indefinite furloughs and may not be recalled until car sales begin to climb.

The new GM plan will affect 100,000 more than 25 per cent of the Chrysler blue collar workforce of about 100,000, are idle this week, the firm said.

General Motors has announced layoffs which will idle 42,300 workers this week, including 32,000 who are on indefinite furloughs and may not be recalled until car sales begin to climb.

Chrysler's auto sales in early November were off 34 per cent from a year ago and 1974 calendar year sales are down 19 per cent.

"It's obvious we're going to be making some cutbacks," said Chrysler president John Riccardo.

Major layoffs could idle almost 30,000 assemblers immediately, and subsequent shutdowns in

the plant could affect another 50,000, sources said.

Industry observers said that if Chrysler closes most of its plants between Dec. 2 and Jan. 6 as reported, it would be an unprecedented setback unseen in the industry except in wartime.

Meanwhile, 56,000 auto workers of the three main producers are on layoffs this week, the largest number of furloughs in the industry since new models were introduced in September and sales nosedived.

Ford Motor Co. layoff number more than 18,500, including 10,426 who have not been told when to return to work.

General Motors has announced layoffs which will idle 42,300 workers this week, including 32,000 who are on indefinite furloughs and may not be recalled until car sales begin to climb.

The new GM plan will affect 100,000 more than 25 per cent of the Chrysler blue collar workforce of about 100,000, are idle this week, the firm said.

General Motors has announced layoffs which will idle 42,300 workers this week, including 32,000 who are on indefinite furloughs and may not be recalled until car sales begin to climb.

Chrysler's auto sales in early November were off 34 per cent from a year ago and 1974 calendar year sales are down 19 per cent.

"It's obvious we're going to be making some cutbacks," said Chrysler president John Riccardo.

Major layoffs could idle almost 30,000 assemblers immediately, and subsequent shutdowns in

the plant could affect another 50,000, sources said.

Industry observers said that if Chrysler closes most of its plants between Dec. 2 and Jan. 6 as reported, it would be an unprecedented setback unseen in the industry except in wartime.

Meanwhile, 56,000 auto workers of the three main producers are on layoffs this week, the largest number of furloughs in the industry since new models were introduced in September and sales nosedived.

Ford Motor Co. layoff number more than 18,500, including 10,426 who have not been told when to return to work.

General Motors has announced layoffs which will idle 42,300 workers this week, including 32,000 who are on indefinite furloughs and may not be recalled until car sales begin to climb.

The new GM plan will affect 100,000 more than 25 per cent of the Chrysler blue collar workforce of about 100,000, are idle this week, the firm said.

General Motors has announced layoffs which will idle 42,300 workers this week, including 32,000 who are on indefinite furloughs and may not be recalled until car sales begin to climb.

Chrysler's auto sales in early November were off 34 per cent from a year ago and 1974 calendar year sales are down 19 per cent.

"It's obvious we're going to be making some cutbacks," said Chrysler president John Riccardo.

Major layoffs could idle almost 30,000 assemblers immediately, and subsequent shutdowns in

the plant could affect another 50,000, sources said.

Industry observers said that if Chrysler closes most of its plants between Dec. 2 and Jan. 6 as reported, it would be an unprecedented setback unseen in the industry except in wartime.

Meanwhile, 56,000 auto workers of the three main producers are on layoffs this week, the largest number of furloughs in the industry since new models were introduced in September and sales nosedived.

Ford Motor Co. layoff number more than 18,500, including 10,426 who have not been told when to return to work.

General Motors has announced layoffs which will idle 42,300 workers this week, including 32,000 who are on indefinite furloughs and may not be recalled until car sales begin to climb.

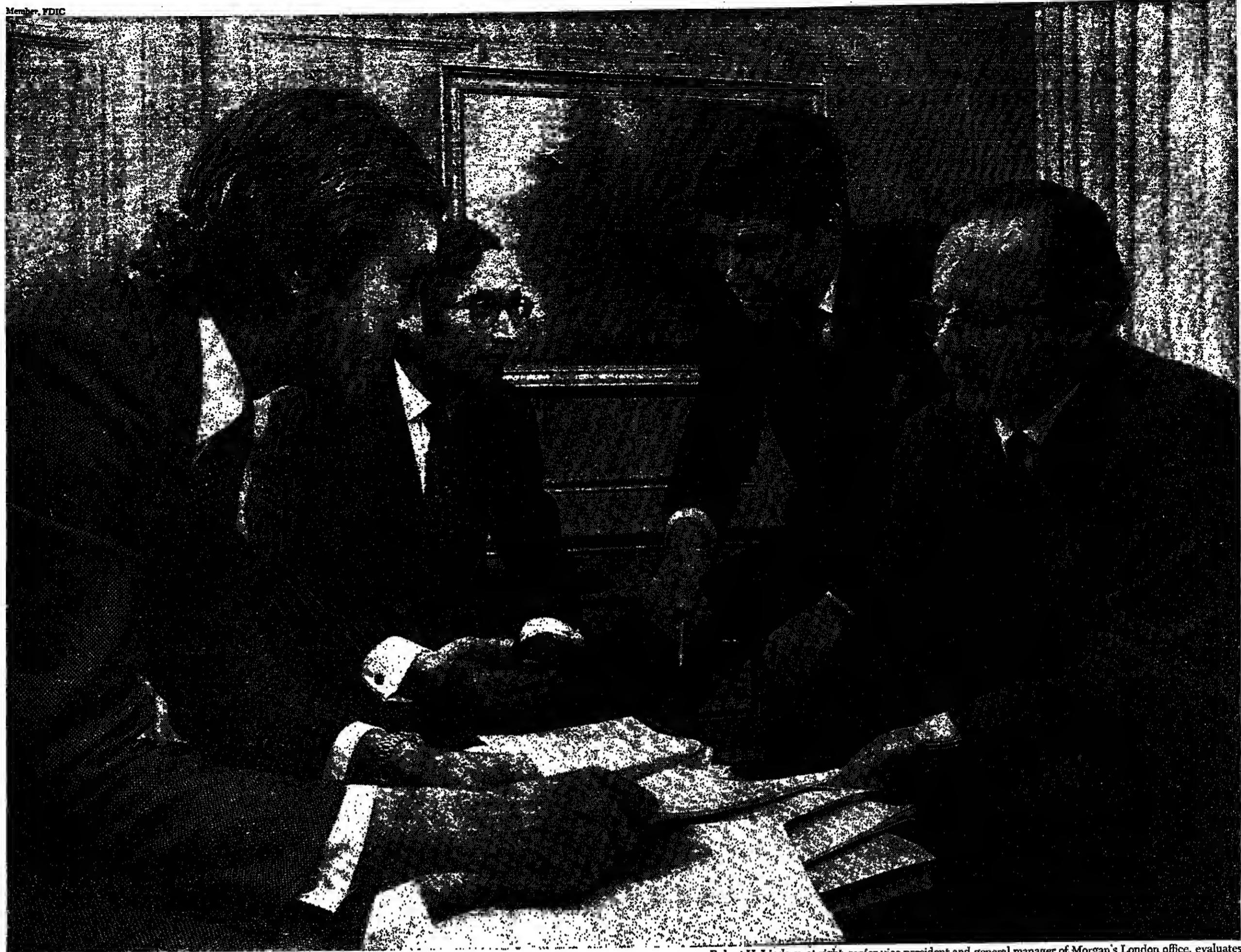
The new GM plan will affect 100,000 more than 25 per cent of the Chrysler blue collar workforce of about 100,000, are idle this week, the firm said.

General Motors has announced layoffs which will idle 42,300 workers this week, including 32,000 who are on indefinite furloughs and may not be recalled until car sales begin to climb.

Chrysler's auto sales in early

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

			Ch'se						Ch'se		
			3 p.m. prev.						3 p.m. prev.		
			Sls.	P/E 100s.	High Low Quot. close				Sls.	P/E 100s.	High Low Quot. close
Stocks and Div in \$	Stocks and Div in \$	Stocks and Div in \$									
continued from Page 8.)											
in Ru 100	5	71	13 ²	13 ¹	13 ¹ / ₂	14					



Robert V. Lindsay, at right, senior vice president and general manager of Morgan's London office, evaluates a Euro-currency financing with vice presidents Leighton Coleman, Jean-Louis Masurel, and John Lapsley

For Euro-currency financing arranged with speed and discretion, consider Morgan Guaranty

Major international corporations expect their Euro-currency borrowings to be formulated with discretion and dispatch. They also put a premium on being able to talk with a single lender capable of fulfilling all, or a major share, of their loan needs. Morgan Guaranty meets these criteria, and adds another: experience.

Morgan's team of senior Euro-currency specialists has, over the past several years, arranged nearly \$10 billion in financings for international customers. Either on our own, or as organiser of banking groups to serve the largest borrowers, we have constructed a wide range of financial packages—from short-term working capital loans and medium-term revolving credits to longer-term project financings.

One example: Morgan's leading role in forming the group that made the largest bank loan ever to a private-sector borrower—nearly \$1 billion for North Sea oil development. Another example: the \$200 million acqui-



sition by a British company of an American retailer, which we put together over one weekend. Still another: our design of a longer-term, \$100 million-plus package to finance Japanese-built ships for a European owner.

You'll find Euro-currency professionals in every Morgan office. They're in constant touch with one another, ready to serve your major borrowing needs quickly and discreetly.

Whatever your international banking needs, consider Morgan Guaranty. You'll be in good company. We're already helping 96 of the world's 100 largest corporations, and a great many smaller ones, too.

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015 • **OVERSEAS BANKING OFFICES:** Paris, London, Brussels, Antwerp, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Munich, Zurich, Milan and Rome (Banca Morgan Vonwiller), Tokyo, Nassau • **REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES:** Madrid, Beirut, Sydney, Hong Kong, São Paulo, Caracas • **INTERNATIONAL BANKING SUBSIDIARIES:** San Francisco, Houston

Morgan Guaranty—the corporate bank

مكتبة ابن الأثمي

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

1974— Stocks and Div In S										1974— Stocks and Div In S										1974— Stocks and Div In S									
High. Low.		Sis. P/E 100s.		High. Low. Quot. close		High. Low.		Sis. P/E 100s.		High. Low. Quot. close		High. Low.		Sis. P/E 100s.		High. Low. Quot. close		High. Low.		Sis. P/E 100s.		High. Low. Quot. close							
4/4 214 AAV Cos. 25	3	3	312	314	372+	36	4/4 214 DeJor Amac 40	8	1	104	102	104	104	4/4 214 Hesco Co. 24	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 TechCo Tape 15	3	10	12-16	14	14	14		
7/2 114 Aberdeen Pet. 24	3	6	246	244	406	406	4/4 214 DIA Corp. 28	4	4	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sherwood Med. 15	2	10	12-16	14	14	14	4/4 214 TelCom 30s	3	10	12-16	14	14	14		
23 114 Action Ind. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	4	4	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	2	10	12-16	14	14	14	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
4/4 214 Alcatel EPIC 10	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
4/4 214 Alco Corp. 24	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Sheward Med. 15	3	2	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 Valley Mill. 11	11	2	104	104	104	104		
23 114 Aerocore Inc. 3	2	1	104	104	104	104	4/4 214 DIAZ 12s	5	5	104	104																		

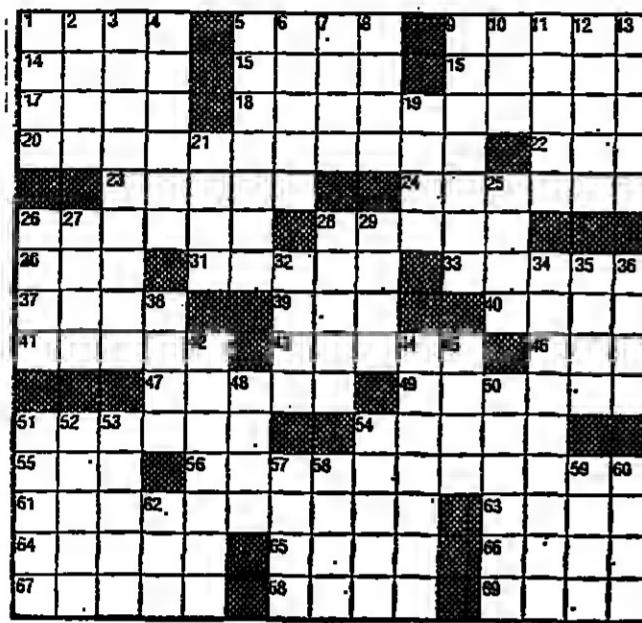
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

- 1 Playbill listing
- 2 Desserts
- 3 Surrender rights
- 4 Field Lat.
- 5 Zola heroine
- 6 Vintage movie
- 7 Branches
- 8 Barrie's fairy
- 9 Pressroom need
- 10 Brew
- 11 Hold's holding
- 12 Kind of diplomacy
- 13 Laborer
- 14 Those summoned aboard
- 15 Verify
- 16 Subdued
- 17 Celebrity
- 18 Caviar
- 19 Trifle
- 20 Hermit
- 21 Fortified
- 22 Sgt. for one
- 23 Certain bird
- 24 Placard
- 25 Hold's holding
- 26 Hold's holding
- 27 Those summoned aboard
- 28 Fish
- 29 Culture medium
- 30 Punctuation mark
- 31 Threefold
- 32 Whole number
- 33 Largest city in Africa
- 34 Austrian river
- 35 H. Munro
- 36 Exercise
- 37 Vestment
- 38 Utopian
- 39 Riviera home
- 40 Learned of Abb.
- 41 Rock debris
- 42 Seed covering
- 43 College course
- 44 Roast-lamb garnish
- 45 Learned of Abb.
- 46 Learned of Abb.
- 47 Learned of Abb.
- 48 Learned of Abb.
- 49 Learned of Abb.
- 50 Learned of Abb.
- 51 Learned of Abb.
- 52 Learned of Abb.
- 53 Learned of Abb.
- 54 Learned of Abb.
- 55 Learned of Abb.
- 56 Learned of Abb.
- 57 Learned of Abb.
- 58 Learned of Abb.
- 59 Learned of Abb.
- 60 Learned of Abb.
- 61 Learned of Abb.
- 62 Learned of Abb.
- 63 Learned of Abb.
- 64 Learned of Abb.
- 65 Learned of Abb.
- 66 Learned of Abb.
- 67 Learned of Abb.
- 68 Unit of force
- 69 Origin

DOWN

- 1 Fish
- 2 Cozy
- 3 Minimally
- 4 Whimped
- 5 Rocky debris
- 6 Seed covering
- 7 College course
- 8 Abb.
- 9 Learned of Abb.
- 10 Learned of Abb.
- 11 Learned of Abb.
- 12 Learned of Abb.
- 13 Learned of Abb.
- 14 Learned of Abb.
- 15 Learned of Abb.
- 16 Learned of Abb.
- 17 Learned of Abb.
- 18 Learned of Abb.
- 19 Learned of Abb.
- 20 Learned of Abb.
- 21 Learned of Abb.
- 22 Learned of Abb.
- 23 Learned of Abb.
- 24 Learned of Abb.
- 25 Learned of Abb.
- 26 Learned of Abb.
- 27 Learned of Abb.
- 28 Learned of Abb.
- 29 Learned of Abb.
- 30 Learned of Abb.
- 31 Learned of Abb.
- 32 Learned of Abb.
- 33 Learned of Abb.
- 34 Learned of Abb.
- 35 Learned of Abb.
- 36 Learned of Abb.
- 37 Learned of Abb.
- 38 Learned of Abb.
- 39 Learned of Abb.
- 40 Learned of Abb.
- 41 Learned of Abb.
- 42 Learned of Abb.
- 43 Learned of Abb.
- 44 Learned of Abb.
- 45 Learned of Abb.
- 46 Learned of Abb.
- 47 Learned of Abb.
- 48 Learned of Abb.
- 49 Learned of Abb.
- 50 Learned of Abb.
- 51 Learned of Abb.
- 52 Learned of Abb.
- 53 Learned of Abb.
- 54 Learned of Abb.
- 55 Learned of Abb.
- 56 Learned of Abb.
- 57 Learned of Abb.
- 58 Learned of Abb.
- 59 Learned of Abb.
- 60 Learned of Abb.
- 61 Learned of Abb.
- 62 Learned of Abb.
- 63 Learned of Abb.
- 64 Learned of Abb.
- 65 Learned of Abb.
- 66 Learned of Abb.
- 67 Learned of Abb.
- 68 Learned of Abb.
- 69 Learned of Abb.

**WEATHER**

City	Condition	Forecast
AMSTERDAM	Cloudy	Overcast
ANKARA	Cloudy	Cloudy
ATHENS	Cloudy	Cloudy
BELGRADE	Cloudy	Cloudy
BERLIN	Cloudy	Fair
BRUSSELS	Cloudy	Fair
BUDAPEST	Cloudy	Fair
CAIRO	Cloudy	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	Cloudy	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	Cloudy	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	Rain	Rain
DUBLIN	Rain	Rain
EDINBURGH	Rain	Rain
FLORENCE	Rain	Rain
FRANKFURT	Rain	Rain
GEOVA	Rain	Rain
HELSINKI	Showers	Rain
ISTANBUL	Cloudy	Rain
LAS PALMAS	Cloudy	Rain
LIMA	Rain	Rain
LONDON	Rain	Rain
LOS ANGELES	Rain	Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT
November 18, 1974

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (r) - regular; (i) - irregular.

(d) Am. Express Inv'l Fd.

AMINCO HANGUE S.A.: (d) Global Inv'l Fund

APOLLO (Tempus) Inv'l Fd.

APOLLO Fund S.A.

APOLLO Fund S.A. (d) Australia's Selection Fd.

AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.: (d) Fund in Australia

(d) Prop. Bonds Aust.

BAE, JUBILIS & CO.: (d) Global Inv'l Fund

BAKER, COOPER & CO.: (d) Global Inv'l Fund

BALTIMORE Inv'l Fund

BANCA DI ROMA Inv'l Fund

BANCA D'ITALIA Inv'l Fund

NFL Redskins Sink Cowboys' Playoff Chances



OUT OF REACH—Rams' running back Lawrence McCutcheon cannot quite reach his end zone as Saints' safety John Fuller tackles him. Saints recovered it. Rams lost, 20-7.

Associated Press

Denver Broncos Face Kansas City

DENVER, Nov. 18 (UPI)—The chances of the Denver Broncos making the NFL playoffs this year are slim. The chances of the Kansas City Chiefs' finishing with a better than a .500 record are just as limited.

But that is what Denver coach John Ralston, and Chiefs' boss Jack Stram will be looking for when their teams meet tonight, Denver, which spent most of the season talking about a Super Bowl berth, is 4-4-1 and has been as impressive even in victory. Before Oakland's game yesterday, the Raiders needed only a victory combined with a Denver loss to clinch the AFC Western title.

But Ralston, who has made a reputation as an optimist, figures his team still has a shot at the AFC wild-card berth.

"Before the season started, I

actually thought we would be 9-0 now, with maybe one loss in there somewhere," Ralston said, who last year guided Denver to its first winning season ever, 7-5-2. "But this had been a topsy-turvy season and, for that reason, I see no reason to think we won't get the wild-card berth."

Only 1 Victory?

Stram would settle for a winning record. His team is 3-6, and even though it has run up over 400 yards total offense in

the last three games, it won only one of them. The Chiefs need to close the year with five straight victories to beat the .500 mark.

The Chiefs were having trouble moving the ball early in the year, but they have gotten Len Dawson and Woody Green off the injury list in the last three games and rolled up yardage totals of 411, 403 and 426 yards.

Dawson, who also played in the Chiefs' first two games, had completed 72 of 118 passes for 863 yards so far while Green, who has only two yards on 10 carries in the first five games, has become the Chiefs' leading rusher with 116 carries for 366 yards.

The battle in Denver is over the quarterback's job. Charlie Johnson, who outpointed Jimmy Ellis Tuesday, has been lined up to meet another high-ranking American.

Bugner vs. Kirkman In London on Dec. 3

LONDON, Nov. 18 (UPI)—British heavyweight champion Joe Bugner, who outpointed Jimmy Ellis Tuesday, has been lined up to meet another high-ranking American.

Bugner will fight 30-year-old George Kirkman of Seattle in a 10-round fight at London's Royal Albert Hall Dec. 3, promoter Mike Barrett said.

Dolphins' Trio Shows Money Isn't Everything

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT)—As just about everyone expected, the \$4.3 million that was thrust upon Larry Csonka, Paul Warfield and Jim Klick by the World Football League obviously has spoiled them forever. Anybody promised that kind of money does not want to play football; his wallet might suffer torn ligaments.

Csonka, surely taking an ankle injury after scoring only two touchdowns, just loafed on the sideline in the final quarter of the easy 38-28 victory over the Buffalo Bills yesterday that dropped the Dolphins into first place in the American Conference East.

Warfield, who had not bothered to appear for several games because of a pulled hamstring muscle that didn't even require amputation, caught only one touchdown pass from Bob Griese for only 49 yards, caught a pass for a mere 54 yards that positioned one of Csonka's reluctant touchdowns, and waited until the final minute to catch another pass for a 31-yard gain on the Dolphins' winning drive.

Klick, who enjoys his weekly naps on the Dolphins' bench and who annually has nominated Don Shula as the National Football League's humanitarian of the year, woke up in time to maintain the winning drive by agreeing to catch a 12-yard pass and deigning to run 11 yards on the next play.

Typical of their unfeeling attitude, none of the three did anything beyond jumping out of their skin when Csonka's stand-in, Don Nottingham, scored the decisive touchdown on a 22-yard run with 19 seconds remaining. Plenty of time.

Toward Playoffs

And so the Dolphins, despite such sabotage, appear on their way to the NFL playoffs again and an attempt to win the Super Bowl for a record third consecutive season.

"What we signed with the WFL," Warfield says seriously, "we heard all the talk how we wouldn't be able to be as loyal and as dedicated to the Dolphins as we had been in the past. I really resented that, and I know Larry and Jim did, too, because it was totally inaccurate. Anyone who knows competitive athletes knows that isn't true. If you're a competitive athlete, your competitive attitude begins in pee-wee competition and it develops through high school and college to the professional ranks. Once established, your competitive attitude doesn't change."

Not all competitive athletes are models of that theory. But remember that Csonka, Warfield and Klick are competitive athletes of proven stature.

"The real competitive athlete doesn't necessarily have to be happy to produce," Warfield says. "I've been unhappy over contract negotiations with the Dolphins and before that with the Cleveland Browns, but I never let that intrude on my competitive attitude. I have a reputation to uphold." So does Csonka, and so does Klick, but when the Dolphins lost two of their first four games, the cynics nodded knowingly.

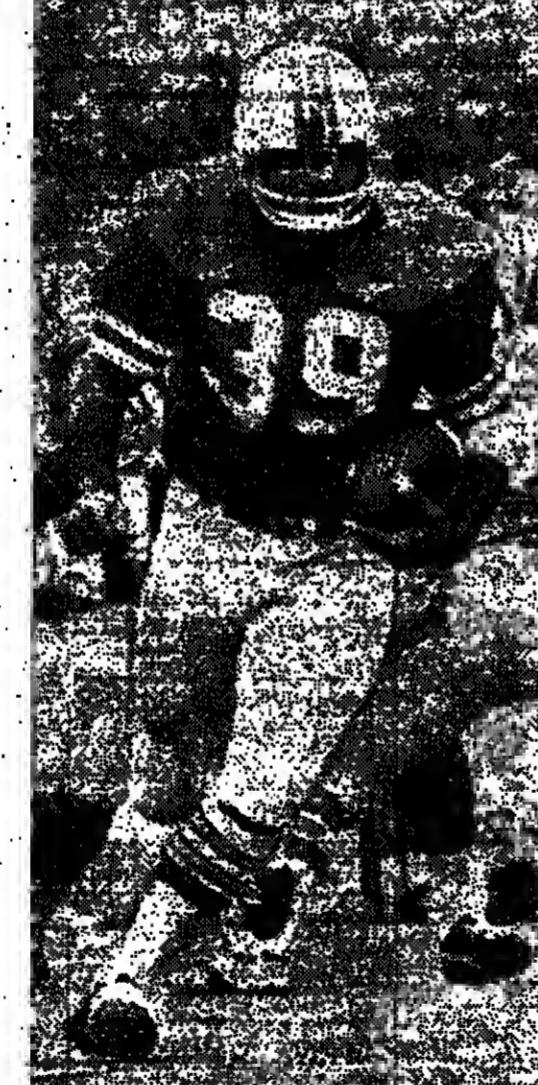
Perfection Expected

"In light of our three playoff games last season," Warfield says, "I think people expected us to play perfectly every game."

The Dolphins destroyed the Minnesota Vikings, 24-7, in Super Bowl VIII after eliminating Oakland and Cincinnati.

"We were really sharp in the Super Bowl," Csonka says, "and I think that's what people remembered. But we've always had low points in our seasons, even two years ago when we had a 17-0 record. When we lost to New England in our opener this season, people thought we were terrible. But as it turned out, New England then beat the Rams and the Vikings. So looking back, it wasn't that big an upset."

But even with the losses to the Patriots and the Redskins, the Dolphin players didn't panic.



United Press International
Larry Csonka: a rich, reluctant scorer?

The players were the least worried of anybody," Klick says. "The fans were all upset. The fans were blaming it on the strike and on the big contracts the Dolphin management gave a lot of guys to keep them from jumping to the WFL like we did. But the players took those losses quietly and emotionally. That's the way this team is. The players never lost confidence."

Now have Csonka, Warfield and Klick lost confidence in the WFL, because their \$3 million is guaranteed in personal-service contracts with John Bassett, the Memphis Southmen's owner. They have already banked their bonus money of \$1 million.

The Aloofness Factor

"I think there's a need for another league," Warfield says. "But money problems aren't new. I was just reading a book about the Dolphins the other day that mentioned how, in 1968, Joe Robbie had to go to Chicago for a bank loan to meet the payroll, and 1968 wasn't that long ago."

The aloofness of Robbie, the Dolphins' principal owner, was a factor in the decision of Csonka, Warfield and Klick to defect in 1975.

"But as crazy as it sounds," Csonka says, "I think Robbie respects our decision as a business man. We get along better."

"He's really been quite nice," Klick says. "He's gone out of his way to say hello. He's become the friendly owner now."

"He's more congenial," Warfield says. "He's around the locker room more. Instead of his attitude hardening, it's softened."

But the Dolphins, aware of Don Shula's obsession to win the third Super Bowl, know it won't be easy. If they win the American Conference East, they will oppose the Raiders in Oakland in their playoff opener.

"The Super Bowl," says Csonka, "will be in Oakland."

Naturally, he'll be delighted to leaf on a score sheet again that day.

By William N. Wallace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT)—Although they nearly squandered a four-touchdown lead, the Washington Redskins, a team that lives dangerously Sunday after Sunday, defeated the Dallas Cowboys yesterday, 26-21, in a key National Conference battle. It was a game divided by the halftime intermission in more ways than one. The Redskins stunned the Cowboys with four first-half touchdowns, taking a 28-0 lead into the locker room. The Cowboys stormed back in the second half, narrowing the gap to 7 points and falling short by six yards in the drive that could have, with a successful extra point, sent the game into overtime.

The defeat all but ended the Cowboys' chances of making the National Football League playoffs, in which they have been participants since 1966. As for the Redskins, they remained a game behind St. Louis in the Eastern Division of the National Conference and should they fail to catch the Cardinals, they probably will make the playoffs as the NFC wild-card team.

The big moments of the contest came near the end when Dallas had a first down on the Washington 7-yard line. Bob Newhouse gained only a yard to the six in two carries and Dallas quarterback Roger Staubach then failed on two pass attempts.

The partial crowd of 54,895 went wild. Sonny Jurgensen then came in as quarterback for Washington, but the Redskins had to punt after three downs. The Cowboys got the ball back with 45 seconds to go on their 18-yard line but could not move from there.

The Cowboys' three second-half touchdowns had the stadium in a turmoil as the tenor of the game turned completely around. In the first half, Washington gained 212 yards to 87 for Dallas. In the second half, Dallas gained 259 yards to 31 for the Redskins.

The battle in Denver is over the quarterback's job. Charlie Johnson, who has started eight of the games and should get the nod against Kansas City, has hit 51 per cent of his passes, but he has completed only 76 of 149 for 1,072 yards, which is not what Denver fans expected. Backup Steve Ramsey has completed 28 of 50 for 427 yards.

The battle in Denver is over the quarterback's job. Charlie Johnson, who has started eight of the games and should get the nod against Kansas City, has hit 51 per cent of his passes, but he has completed only 76 of 149 for 1,072 yards, which is not what Denver fans expected. Backup Steve Ramsey has completed 28 of 50 for 427 yards.

to go over the 30,000-yard mark in passing as the Packers evened their record at 8-5. The loss, Minnesota's third straight at home, left the Vikings at 7-3.

Green Bay avoided a shutout with 5:08 left in the game when Fran Tarkenton hit Chuck Foreman with a 24-yard scoring pass as Minnesota drove 80 yards in seven plays.

The Packers came back when Hadl hit Lane on the Packer 44 and the running back raced the remaining 56 yards for the touchdown.

Marcel's third field goal, a 19-yarder, came four plays after Green Bay blocked a Fred Cox field-goal attempt and Kennedy Ellis picked up the loose ball, reversed field and ran 68 yards down the left sideline to the Vikings' nine. It came with 1:42 left in the third period.

Raiders 17, Chargers 16

At Oakland, Ken Stabler threw a 60-yard scoring pass to Cliff Branch. Pete Banaszak ran a yard for another score and George Blanda booted a 28-yard field goal for the points that helped the Raiders extend their winning streak to nine games with a 17-10 decision over San Diego.

Blanda kicked his field goal with 6:29 left in the game and the Chargers, held to a 43-yard second-quarter field goal by Ray Wersching, scored quickly to close the gap to seven points, and the game wasn't decided until after the Raider defense stopped the Chargers on four downs at their own seven.

Rockie's running back Ron Woods, practically the whole San Diego offense, cracked a yard over the middle for the touchdown that got the Chargers close in the final minutes.



Rangers' Derek Sanderson reaches for puck in Golden Seals' territory in front of California's Morris Mott. New York won, 10-0.

Hats Not Quite Off for Middleton

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (UPI)—Inflation being what it is, getting a hat trick just isn't the same in the National Hockey League.

Despite a full house in New York, for example, only an odd hat or two greeted Rick Middleton's four-goal performance last night when the Rangers routed the California Golden Seals, 10-0.

"Nobody wears hats anymore, it seems," Middleton said later. "and those who do wear them don't want to throw them away."

If Middleton's first big-league hat trick didn't receive the customary display of hubbub, the rookie does have a more powerful side if he desires attention. That ally is Derek Sanderson, who may have the most gib tongue in hockey and was one of the first aboard the Middleton bandwagon.

"I told you guys in training camp Middleton was going to be the rookie of the year," Sanderson said. "I knew it the first time I saw

him. The first time I played with him in a scrimmage, he scored five goals. He's just a natural with a feel for the game. He plays the same on bad nights as he does on the good ones."

The 20-year-old Middleton beat goalie Gary Simmons with all four shots he took on net, scoring two goals in each of the first and third periods to boost his club-leading total to 10. This despite the fact that he spent most of the early part of the season on the bench.

"I was dejected because I wasn't playing and I was getting out of shape," Middleton said. "It didn't bother me that much when we were winning, but when we were losing I felt I could contribute. It was the first time in my life I was sitting on the bench like that."

The Rangers, with only one victory in their previous eight outings, took out their frustration on the Seals, scoring five goals in the opening period and outshooting the Seals, 39-14, for the night.

Michigan Awaits Advance of Ohio State's Griffin

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT)—

The stage is set for the Michigan-Ohio State game at Columbus, Ohio, Saturday and one of the Wolverines' defensive ends, Larry Johnson, threw down the gauntlet right at the feet of the Buckeyes' running star, Archie Griffin.

Following Michigan's easy 51-0 victory over Purdue, Banks said: "The only way Archie Griffin will get 100 yards is if I die."

It will be an upset if Griffin doesn't gain 100 yards because the leading candidate for this year's Heisman Trophy picked up 175 yards on Saturday, as Ohio State whipped Iowa, 35-10. That marked the 21st straight game in which Griffin had run for more than 100 yards, a national collegiate record.

Dennis Franklin, the Michigan quarterback, twisted an ankle in the third period against Purdue. He continued to play and said after the game that the ankle hurt but he would be ready for Ohio State.

If Ohio State beats the Wolverines, there will be a vote of Big-10 Conference athletic directors Sunday in Chicago to name the Big 10 team for the Rose Bowl.

Notre Dame is heading for the Orange Bowl with rather unimpressive games of late. The Irish had to fight long and hard to pull out a 14-10 decision over Pittsburgh Saturday. This came just two weeks after Notre Dame came from behind in the fourth quarter to beat Navy, 14-6.

Two successive struggles against underdog Eastern teams gives the impression that the Irish this year may be little match for Alabama when they meet in the Orange Bowl.

Unbeaten Alabama kept up the good work by beating Miami of Florida Saturday night, 28-7.

It was not all that bad a day

NBA Results

Sunday's Games
Golden State 105, Phoenix 105 (OT) (Barry 36, Johnson 26, Starks 22, Petty 20).
Chicago 106, Los Angeles 76 (Walker 22, Block 21; Goodrich 21, Love 13).
Detroit 90, New Orleans 85 (Cleaver 20, Blagin 19).
Milwaukee 94, Boston 91 (Barnett 19).

ABA Results

Sunday's Games
New York Nets 126, San Diego 106 (Kirby 20, Johnson 20, Starks 22, Petty 21, Grant 20).
Denver 114, Utah 91 (Johnson 21, B. Jackson 15, McMillan 15, Morris 15).
Virginia 108, Memphis 103 (Irving 25, Twardowski 16; Mount 22, Johnson 21).
Kentucky 123, Indiana 101 (Gilmour 22, Dampier 22; McGlothin 22, Knight 20, Hillman 20).

BALTIMORE RESULTS

New York Rangers 18, California 8 (Middleton 4, Butler 2, Steenkamp, Park, Ratelle, Gilbert).
Boston 10, Atlanta 9 (Ramsey, Pennington, Williams 6, Williams 5).
Pittsburgh 6, Washington 8 (Kohler 3, Frazee 2, Durovitz 2, Esposito, Forbes, Marquette); Libbey 2).

NHL Results

Sunday's Games
New York Rangers 18, California 8 (Middleton 4, Butler 2, Steenkamp, Park, Ratelle, Gilbert).
Boston 10, Atlanta 9 (Ramsey, Pennington, Williams 6, Williams 5).
Pittsburgh 6, Washington 8 (Kohler 3, Frazee 2, Durovitz 2, Esposito, Forbes, Marquette); Libbey 2).

Worse, the weekly Cambio 16, the transfer fees and much of the salaries of foreign players leave Spain, thus adversely affecting the country's balance of payments.

"It is really worthwhile to spend our money on a pair of hairy football legs," the magazine asked. "And have these investments been officially authorized?"

Documentation Shown

Instead, they work under forged birth certificates or passports. Investigators report and lawyers have presented documentation allegedly proving that some of Spain's top South American stars—including Real's Roberto Martinez, a member of the Spanish national team—are playing for Spanish Madril groups.</p

Art Buchwald

That's Good — Bad

WASHINGTON.—Everywhere I travel in this great land I am asked the same question about the economy: "Why doesn't the government do something?" The answer, as everyone in Washington knows, is that the government doesn't know what to do.

I was talking to my friend Baradash, a high government official, the other day.

"The price of meat should go down next month," he said.



Buchwald

"That's good."

"No, that's bad."

If meat goes down, the cattlemen are going to get sore and shoot their calves. You see, they're paying more for everything and getting less for what they sell."

"That's bad," I said.

"It could be good if we could hold the line on meat so wages in other industries would not go up. The real problem is fertil-



Buchwald

"That's good."

"Things aren't all that bad," he said. "Interest rates are going down."

"That's good," I brightened up.

"It won't solve our inflation problem, though. If money is easy to get, prices will probably go up again."



Buchwald

"That's bad."

"The important thing is that this country has been consuming too much. We've got to get people to conserve and not spend as if there were no tomorrow."



Buchwald

"It would be a good thing if they did," I agreed.

"It also could be a bad thing. If Americans don't spend as if there were no tomorrow, people will lose their jobs, and then they won't be able to buy new automobiles. If we don't sell any automobiles in this country, we're going to have a real recession, and then we'll have to raise taxes to take care of all the people who are out of work."



Buchwald

"That's bad."

"It could be good if we taxed gasoline because that would be the best way to cut down on our oil imports. If we could cut down on oil imports, we could have a better chance for a favorable balance of trade."



Buchwald

"That would be good," I said.

"It would be but do one has any money to buy our exports, except possibly food. If we export our food, prices in the supermarkets will go soaring and we'll have a revolution at home."



Buchwald

"Baradash, you represent the government. Isn't there anything you people can do to stave off disaster?"



Buchwald

"Well, I'm wearing my WIN button, aren't I?" he said.



Buchwald

"That's good," I said.

"No," he replied. "That's bad. The damn thing cost me a buck and it keeps making holes in my suits."

World Horse Show

TORONTO, Nov. 19 (Reuters).—France took the lead in the overall team competition yesterday in the International Horse Show here while it won the Nations Cup event after a jump-off against Canada.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,550 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

PROFITS from the sale, which sets the trend for Burgundy prices, go to the Beaune hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,871,000 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 2,805 francs each. In 1971 the average